PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
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VOL. IV. NO. 175 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
30th	July	Calcutta	9000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala	9000	...	...
13th	"	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	"	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th	"	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11000
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	9000	...	...
10th	"	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	"	Khyber	9000	...	...
24th	"	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	7000	...	...
8th	"	Karmala	9000	...	...
15th	"	Khiva	9000	...	...
22nd	"	Arabia	9000	...	...
29th	"	Nellore	7000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
28th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
5th Aug.	Karod	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
25th "	Sangola	Singapore direct.
29th "	Lunga	Karachi

For later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS

AND

SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khaćak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000	1st Aug.	3rd Aug.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	17th Aug.	19th Aug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5504	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	16th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

PARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles — London via Marseilles — —	555	883	420	630
Liverpool...	630	1,033	492	790
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool — —	600	90	452	675
	—	942	—	712

*Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

KAIKINI

OFFERS

LIBERAL

OUTTURN

METHINKS

IN

ADVERTISING

FLOORING TILES, MARBLE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES, URINALS, BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	12th July	25th July
Yaboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4088	23rd July	3rd Aug.
Tetomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	15th Aug.
Meyoji Maru	M. Tanizuchi	3773	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Yamagata Maru	....	3700	15th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,690.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	July
Malay Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	27th July
Saigon Maru	4583	Y. Yamamoto	26th July	4th Aug.
Iwaki Maru	3939	D. Ozawa	28th July	7th Aug.
Suez Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	8th Aug	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 29,490,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien	Lyons	Shanghai
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokyo
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Peking	
(Cal. U.C.A.)		
Los Angles		
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount on half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and test. A

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,600,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Iloilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhar, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multar City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other. Q

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches, and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two days' medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

WANTED

WANTED—ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Apply stating qualifications and with copies of testimonials to
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
4729 Cambay State, CAMBAY.

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN UNDERGRADUATE for Mahabat Madrasa Middle School, Junagad, to teach Science. Pay Rs. 60. Apply to HEAD-MASTER. 4696

WANTED—A MOTOR FITTER, who can open and repair all pattern Cars. Salary Rs. 50 per month. A Hindu preferred. Apply to
DEWAN DATIA,
4728 Bundelkhand.

WANTED—A Gujarati or Deccani UNDERGRADUATE, strong in Mathematics and Persian on Rs. 40 to start with and a B.Sc. or B.A. with Science on Rs. 60 to start with for the New High School, Godhra. Apply sharp to the HEAD MASTER. 4684

MEDICAL COACH required immediately to prepare a gentleman for final examination of State Medical Faculty of Bengal. Preference will be given to one, who has recently passed the Bombay or Madras examinations. Reply "D. T.," care of Messrs. THOS., COOK & SON, Bombay. 4712

APPLICATIONS are invited to reach the undersigned by July 29, for the post of DEMONSTRATOR IN PHYSICS. The appointment is for two years, the pay Rs. 75 per mensem.
W. G. ROBERTSON,
Prinoipal.
Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad, July, 22, 1916.

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST and a COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER for Cigarette business. Those who speak Hindoostani and English need apply with their testimonials.
BOMBAY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING, Co.,
4681 De Monte Street, Bandra.

WANTED—Soon an experienced and able GRADUATE for the combined post of HEAD MASTER of the WANKANER HIGH SCHOOL and EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY, Wankaner State. Apply sharp to H. H. the Paj Saheb of WANKANER with copies of testimonials, stating experience, age, nationality, optional subjects, salary expected and the latest time of joining.

WANTED—One second-hand Oil (Kerosine) ENGINE 12 B. H.-P. of good manufacture, in working order, complete with tanks, pipes etc., and a driver for it. Apply quoting price and with testimonials to:—
KANAYALAL BHOLARAM,
Chalisgaon.
Chalisgaon, 14-7-16.
4665

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for Ahmednagar Municipality, who must be an M. B., B. S. and then will be selected on the conditions of G. R No 4090 of 28th May, 1913, and G. R. No. 3435 of 13th May 1916.

The pay of the Post is Rs. 150 a month rising to Rs. 300.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of July, 1916.
(Sd.) G. K. CHITALE,
President,
City Municipality,
4669 Ahmednagar.

WANTED—Immediately a HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nagpur Division, temporarily for one year with prospects of being made permanent on Rs. 60-5-75. Only those candidates who are at least Matriculates and who have got thorough knowledge of office routine, can put up Office Notes and Drafts and know typewriting, need only apply with copies of testimonials to—
RAO SAHIB R. R. ABHYANKER,
L.C.E.,
Divisional Local Fund Engineer,
Nagpur Division, Nagpur.
Nagpur. 18th July, 1916.
4703

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

FOR SALE

ROBERTS full sized BILLIARD TABLE, going cheap to make room. Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock. 4672

FOR SALE.—A three storied small BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar, fitted with E. L. & F. and a building in Modikhana, Fort. Apply to Box No. 981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4675

SADDLE, gentleman's for sale, used one month, now better than new complete with all necessary gear. Rupees 30.
COWLES,
Tramway Co., Ltd., Baroda.

FOR SALE.—HOSIERY MACHINERY of the Lucky Woollen and Cotton Hosiery Factory at Parel Bhoiwada Cross Road, in working order. Machinery can be viewed from 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.). 4677

NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL CONCERNED.

IS hereby given that Mr. E. F. Halliwell having resigned his appointment as Resident Secretary at Bombay and severed his connection with the Company, the Management have decided for the better working of the Company and to facilitate the transaction of business and avoid unnecessary delays to themselves assume from 1st August 1916, direct control from the Head Office in Calcutta of the business, agents and territories hitherto controlled by the Bombay Office.

All Policy-holders and Agents should therefore in future communicate direct with the Managing Agents at the undernoted address.

Policy-holders presently paying their premiums to Local Agents may continue to do so until further notice or they may remit to the Calcutta Office direct as they may prefer.

By order of the Board,
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
5 and 7, Clive Street,
Calcutta, 10th July, 1916. 4701

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHAN BAHADUR NUSSERWANJI R. MEHTA the sole surviving executor and trustee of the Last Will and Testament of Mr. N. N. Pochaji deceased, of Karachi has contracted to sell to the undersigned a piece or plot of land bearing registered No. 1 plus 38, D Survey Sheet C-3 containing by admeasurement 869 square yards or thereabouts situate in Machi Meani Quarter of the City of Karachi with buildings thereon free from all liens, incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any person havng any right, title, interest, claim or demand by way of sale, mortgage, lien, charge, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make it known to the undersigned within 15 days from this date, failing which the sale will be completed thereafter free from the same.

TIRATHDAS LUNIDARAM,
UDHAVDAS TARACHAND,
Trustees Shikarpur Panchayet.
Bombay Bazaar,
Karachi, 22nd July, 1916. 4707

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Treacher & Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company on Esplanade Road, on 24th July, 1916, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions.

The Resolutions are as follows:—

(I.) That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

(II.) That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed under the Indian Companies Act, and his or their remuneration be fixed.

By Order,
W. CARR,
4713 Acting Manager.

S. S. "VORWAERTS."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China hereby give notice that consignees of goods on board the above steamer seized by the Portuguese Authorities at Marmagoa must make their own arrangements to obtain delivery of the cargo in which they are interested. 4709

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by noon of August 7th 1916, for installing Electric Lights and Fans in the Police Stations at Lamington Road and Gamdevi. Plans may be seen in the office of the undersigned and copies of Tender Form and Specification may be obtained on payment of Re. 1. A sum of Rs. 42 must accompany each tender as earnest money. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1916, by the Superintendent of Dam Works, Cauvery Reservoir, for the supply of explosive articles detailed on page 465, Part IV of the Mysore Gazette, Dated 22nd June, 1916. 4730

NOTICES

NOTICE.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK ON BOTTLES OF BRANDY.

UNDER instructions from our clients Messrs. J. F. KATHOKE and D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., both Wine Merchants of Bombay Agents for Messrs. J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., of Cognac, France PUBLIC NOTICE of the undermentioned extracts from the JUDGMENT obtained by our clients' principals in France is given.

On the 20th day of August, 1915, the Tribunal of Commerce in Cognac, in the department of Charente in the Republic of France delivered JUDGMENT in favour of Messrs. J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., who sued Messrs. Rodde and Montangon of Segonzac near Cognac, for wilfully, wrongfully and fraudulently infringing and imitating the label and Trade-mark or commercial title of J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., under the name or brand of "Henry Mounier" on bottles of Brandy.

It was found by the said Court that the Commercial name J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., had been employed by the Plaintiffs since the date of the foundation of their business in the year 1838, and that they had used it without interruption until the present day; that on the 6th November, 1858, a Mr. Henri Mounier deposited in the registry of the Tribunal of Commerce of La Rochelle a mark bearing his family-name, but whereof the Christian name was modified thus: "Henry Mounier"; that this deposit not having been renewed, the mark itself fell into the public domain; that in the year 1903 Rodde and Montangon established as merchants at Aigrefeuille obtained the cession to themselves from the widow of the said Henri Mounier, of what remained of the business, including therein the mark "Henry Mounier"; that it was at that time that Rodde and Montangon appear to have prepared the unfair competition which they wished to organise against J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., particularly by greatly modifying, in its colour, its attributes and its inscriptions, the old label of Henry Mounier; that they then arranged with D. D. Baria to introduce their produce on the Indian Market, where the firm of J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., had for over 40 years, a numerous and important clientele; that Rodde and Montangon did not even fear to put on their labels an inexact date of foundation "founded in 1820" so as to establish, in the eyes of the public the great age of their firm; that, without doubt, Rodde and Montangon did acquire what remained of the business Henry Mounier, but that that was only an insignificant accessory and that the name alone, on account of the use they wished to make of it abroad, determined their acquisition; that in any case, they could not exploit the said name, even if it had had a legal value, on account of the homonymy which existed with the commercial name Henry Mounie & Co., because this exploitation was in any event, posterior to that of the Plaintiffs'; that Rodde and Montangon could still less use it with a view to unfair competition and with the aid of the proceedings reproached above.

On comparing the labels and trade-marks and get up of the bottles of Brandy of the Plaintiffs and of the defendants the Court found that the label employed by Rodde and Montangon for their bottles was of the same colour, gold leaf, bore a coat-of-arms of similar form surrounded, as in the case of that of the Plaintiffs' by two streamers, thus producing the colourable imitation complained of by the Plaintiffs; that the label bore in the same characters, white on gold, in the same dispositions and positions as on the Plaintiffs' label, the names "Henry Mounier" and the designation of the locality of Cognac; that these and the several other elements certainly contributed, taken together, to give to Rodde and Montangon's bottle a general appearance capable of creating confusion with that employed by the Plaintiffs; that the unfair competition reproached against Rodde and Montangon is certain.

It was further held by the said Court that it was wrongfully and unlawfully that Rodde and Montangon used for their produce the Commercial name or designation "Henry Mounier" that it was likewise unlawfully that they employed a get up comprising, in particular, labels, collars, capsules and other elements whereof the combined appearance created a confusion with the produce of J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co.; that the above-mentioned sets as well as other manoeuvres employed for the same purpose by Rodde and Montangon constituted acts of unfair competition prejudicial to the plaintiffs.

The said Court ordered that Rodde and Montangon should, within 8 days from the date of the JUDGMENT and under a penalty of 500 francs for each day's delay for each infraction detected, suppress and cause to disappear from the bottles and all recipients in their possession or in the possession of all buyers or those holding on depot, as well as from all commercial papers, the name or designation "Henry Mounier"; and the Court pronounced the confiscation of labels and brand-marks bearing the name "Henry Mounier" in any hands whatsoever; and it was further ordered that within the same time and subject to the same penalties, Rodde and Montangon should efface all deposits they may have effected of the said name "Henry Mounier", whether alone, or as a portion of any commercial mark, and the Court forbade them to make use of the said name in the future under any form whatsoever and it was further ordered that they must within the time and under the penalties specified above, alter the get up of their produce in manner to avoid any confusion with those of the plaintiffs and Rodde and Montangon were ordered to pay to J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., 500 francs as damages and the Court ordered the publication of its Judgment in 4 foreign newspapers at the choice of the Plaintiffs and at the defendant expense.

Rodde and Montangon filed an appeal against the above JUDGMENT and the Court of Appeal of Bordeaux on the 28th February, 1916, confirmed the above JUDGMENT with costs but the amount of damages was increased to the sum of 2,000 francs and the penalty fixed for the future for each infraction detected was reduced to 200 francs.

FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that all persons found infringing the label or trade-mark or Commercial title of J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co., will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1916.
VACHHA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. J. F. Kathoke and D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Agents for Messrs. J. Denis Henry Mounie & Co. 4727

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Debenture Holders of the Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held on 27th July, 1916, THURSDAY in the Gulam Baba mill at Surat at 3 p.m. to consider what steps should be taken and to pass necessary resolutions as an application has been presented for winding up the Gulam Baba mill by the court and a provisional Official Liquidator has been appointed and also as regards notices given by the Baroda Bank to the trustees of the Debenture holders.

CHHAGANLAL MANEKLAL,
Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Gulam Baba Spg. and Wvg. Co., Lvd.
Surat, 20th July, 1916. 4724

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE of SORABJEE PESTANJEE FRAMJI ..... Deceased.
and
Re: ESTATE of Bai MANECKBAI, Widow of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE .....Deceased.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 and Section 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act XXVIII of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the above two estates, viz., the estate of the abovenamed Sorabjee Pestanjee Framjee who died at Bombay on or about the 23rd day of May 1888 and Probate of whose will and codicil thereto respectively dated the 16th day of July, 1885, and 20th day of April 1887, respectively was granted on the 20th day of June 1899, to Manekbai widow of Sorabjee Pestanjee Framjee, the Executrix named in the said will and Letters of Administration de bonis non with the said will and codicil annexed of whose property and credits i.e., the property and credits of the said Sorabjee Pestanjee Framjee deceased were granted on the 14th day of October 1914 unto Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, and the estate of the abovenamed Bai Maneckbai widow of Sorabjee Pestanjee Framjee who died at Bombay on or about the 2nd day of August, 1910, and Probate of whose will dated 1st day of November 1901, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 27th day of August 1914 unto the said Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji the Executor named in the said will, are hereby required to send in their respective claims to the said Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji at the office of the undersigned his attorneys at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji will hand over the said estates to the persons respectively entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he shall have then notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Persons entitled to or holding any securities or properties respectively belonging to the said estates are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said attorneys for the abovenamed Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1916.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji. 4726

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY the 3rd day of August, 1916, for the construction of latrines and urinals at the Arthur Crawford Markets including drainage and water fittings.

2. Form of contract, specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1916. 4731

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

These Lectures will be delivered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on the undermentioned days, commencing at p.m. each day:—

Subjects.

Lecture I MONDAY. 24th July, 1916—The Language of Iran.

Lecture II TUESDAY, 25th July, 1916—Old Persian Inscriptions.

Lecture III MONDAY, 31st July 1916—The Avesta: its contents and history.

Lecture IV TUESDAY, 1st August 1916—The Hymns of Zarathushtra.

Lecture V WEDNESDAY, 2nd August 1916—The later Avesta.

Lecture VI THURSDAY, 3rd August 1916—Persia and World Literature.

LECTURER—Dr. J. H. Moulton, M.A., (Cantab) D. Lit. (London) D.D., (Edin) D. C. L. (Dur.)

The Lectures are open to the Public.
By Order.
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 15th July, 1916. 4725

NOTICE.

Re: The BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPG. & WG. CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

THE Liquidators of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up under the supervision of the Court invite Schemes for the working of the Mill. All necessary information will be furnished on application to the Liquidators' Attorneys at their Office Albert Buildings, Fort. The Schemes should be sent in not later than 5th August, 1916.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1916.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Liquidators' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Power of Attorney given by our client Mr. GOOLAMALI NOORMAHOMED trading in the name of NOORMAHOMED VALIBHOY to LUDHA REHEMTOOLA has been revoked and cancelled as from the 22nd July 1916. Any persons having dealings with our said client are requested not to deal any more with the said Ludha Rehemtoola.

Dated this 22nd day of July 1916.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Goolamali Noormahomed.

AI.COCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE for share No. 1113 issued in favour of Mr. MANEKLAL HARILAL VAKIL, is said to have been lost and should no information to the contrary effect come to the knowledge of the Company within one week from date, a duplicate certificate will be issued.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
THE HOUSE OF BIG ATTRACTIONS.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45 P. M.
For a short season only, return visit of
WOLSLEY CHARLES COMPANY
"THE SCAMPS"
Presented by M. E. BANDMAN.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH BANDMAN VARIETIES.

BRULL AND HEMSLEY
In their new burlesque
"Fun in a Music Shop."

HARRY GREY
Australia's Little Tich
The Inimitable Comedian.

AT 6-30 P.M. BANDMAN VARIETIES.
BRULL & HEMSLEY: HARRY GREY..
Torkeld, Acrobat; Charlotte, Dancer; Georgie Devoe, Commedienne.

Reduced price Matinee (To-morrow) Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Plans at ROSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THE PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF TREACHER & CO. LD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, Tomorrow TUESDAY, the 25th and WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, each day, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Treacher's Building, at Esplanade Road, Fort, the silverware and the gold jewellery of Treacher and Co., such as silver cups for presentations, brushes, combs, pencils, mirrors, frames, gold muff chains, brooches, gold tooth-picks, diamond rings of assorted designs, electro platedware, silver cruet stands, etc., etc.

P.S.—Catalogues are ready and the above stock is on view and will be disposed off by private offers too.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE RICH AND HANDSOME SHOW CASES, CUPBOARDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, ALMIRAS, ETC., OF TREACHER & CO.

Under instructions from the Directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at Treacher's Building at Esplanade Road, Fort.

Very rich and handsome specially made show cases, cupboards, chairs, tables, almiras, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th July, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.
Residence Tele. No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF YARNS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th July at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public at Tambakanta by order of Seth. Maganlal Parbhudas at his shop, on account and at the risk of Marwari Sahetram Surajmal.

48 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 12½ of the Jam Mills.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th July, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton 16 Mixing and Dropping No. 2 damaged by Fire and Water.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Edward Sassoon Mill, Ferguson Road, Parel, the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

A quantity of cotton 16 mixing and dropping No. 2.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1916.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.,
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
LAST WEEK OF 2 SERIALS
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
AND
BROKEN COIN.
24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000
Drawing Dates:—
Box Tuesday the 1st Aug. Rs. 800
I Wednesday 2nd ,, ,, 600
II Thursday 3rd ,, ,, 400
III Friday 4th ,, ,, 200
LOOK OUT
Next Saturday the 29th July.
ITALA'S MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION.
THE FIRE! FIRE!!
THE FIRE! FIRE!!
6,000 Feet.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
POPULAR SCREEN FAVOURITES IN POWERFUL DRAMAS.
HENRY KRAUSS
in
"WHERE GENIUS FAILS."
A clever inventor loves a girl whose father has to come to him for financial assistance. The latter kills himself; the girl's former lover deserts her, and she reluctantly accepts the inventor. But she does not love him and leaves him on their wedding day. When repentance comes to her the husband's heart has been broken.
ELLA HALL
in
"CHRISTMAS MEMORIES."
A little child of the woods fell in love with a city man and married him. The husband caused her great sorrow by his wild ways and she went back to her old guardian. On Christmas morning, after her baby had arrived, the wife is visited by a sorrowful and repenting husband, and harmony is restored.
"THE UNDERWORLD."
The most remarkable one-part film that has ever been screened, showing dramatic doings in New York's shadiest quarter.—The Tenderlion.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.
NEXT WEEK.
LOOK OUT FOR A TREMENDOUS CINEMA ATTRACTION.
FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM
USE
ASIATIC BALM
BEAR BRAND.
Send for a bottle to-day.
Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Romantic Drama in Six Parts.

CAPTAIN ALVAREZ

A STORY OF ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE.

Showing how a brave American took a conspicuous part in the Argentine Revolution.

THRILLING! EXCITING! FASCINATING!

Such wealth of dramatic and thrilling incident as this film produces is unusual.

SEE THE HERO

Swimming ashore from a ship miles away;
Breaking in an unrideable horse;
Escaping from amid a troop of cavalry;
Riding hell for leather over most difficult country;
Galloping across a swaying plank bridge spanning a deep gorge.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

A large stock of Films for sale at very low rates.
Good opportunity for film renters. Apply Manager.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE GREATEST OF ALL SERIAL PHOTO PLAYS

"GRAFT"

8000 ft. 1st Instalment. 6 Reels.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani persons who desire to tone up the nervous medicines. We recommend it also to those system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard agianst debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0

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POST KARAMSAD,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

708

Do You Sleep Well?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

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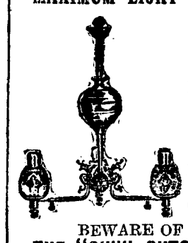
MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokeo Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, ny Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night,

In more than 50 different styles,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

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K. B. JOSHI & Co.

CENTURY BULDING

No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Something Entirely New.

DEEP WELL HAND FORCE PUMPS.

For any depth upto 150 Feet. Its special features are:—

Easy Working
Simple Construction
Excellent Finish
and
Continuous Flow.

Adapted to force water to any height up to 100 feet.

Write for full particulars and prices, at once.

WE BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

		Rs.	a.
1.	Superb Virility of Manhood...	3	0
2.	Manual of Physical Training Games, Etc.	1	6
3.	Royal Road to Hell	1	12
4.	Primer of Hygiene Cl. Rs. 2, Paper	1	8
5.	Primer of Physiology	1	10
6	Primer of Sanitation	1	8
7.	The Milk Diet and it Use	1	4
8.	Facts about Disease	0	8
9.	Value of Air in Strength Building	0	8
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13.	Health and Love Instinct.....	0	8
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N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.,

Booksellers,
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GIVE YOUR CHILDREN MARJORIE'S HEALTH SYRUP

It helps their growth and wards off Coughs, Colds, Rickets and Wasting Diseases.

Get your supply to-day.

NORMAN & LAURIE,
CHEMISTS,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The monsoon remains active and there has been appreciable increase in rainfall in the south of the Peninsula and Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, local in Lower Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore, south-east Madras and the north Madras coast.

A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Behar and Gujerat.

The Principal amounts are:— Victoria Point and Tavoy one and a half inches. Dhubri and Jalpaiguri three; Daltonganj, Gaya, Dehra Dun and Mussooree one; Chakrata three; Rawalpindi and Udaipur two, Ajmer one and a half, Ahmedabad, Indore, Hoshangabad, Karwar, Trivandrum, Salem and Mysore one, Calicut, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in north-east India and Gujerat.

SIMLA, July 23.

With the exception of north-east of the Peninsula the whole of the monsoon area has received moderate rainfall. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, east United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Rajputana, west coast of Peninsula and Mysore; local in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Gujarat, Central India west, Bombay Deccan, north of Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in east United Provinces, Kashmir, the Central Provinces and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu and Myitkyina one and a half inches; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji four; Mymensingh, Bogra and Dinajpur two; Bareilly one; Sialkot two; Ajmer and Surat one and a half; Ahmedabad three; Dwaraka a quarter; Neemuch one; Khandwa, Karwar and Cochin one and a half; Gulburga three; Bangalore one and a half; Negapatam four; Trichinopoly three; and Salem one and a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

RAINFALL IN DELHI.

DELHI, July 22.

Sufficient rain has now fallen at Delhi to relieve the agricultural situation and the shortage of fodder and to enable the autumn crops to be sown. The price of wheat is still high, the retail price on the 22nd of July being ten and ten and a half seers to the rupee.

Considerable floods have come down to the river Jumna and have spread out over the low-lying riverside lands.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to July 22nd. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	37.18	44.22	25.77
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	40.41	42.69	28.42
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.00	40.09	42.81	28.74
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	42.40	48.96	30.99

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fair	29.596 Inch.
Temperature of Air.....	84.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80.3 ,,
Dew Point	78.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.853 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	7.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air.....	88.1 ,,
Minimum.....do.....	80.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.....	110 Miles.
Fall of Rain.....	0.02 inches
Total fall during month.....	13.63 ,,
Do. do. year	37.29 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July.....	0.03 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Gauge.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Gauge.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	22	m 4 47	25 7	22 m 10 27	20 3
		4 28a	25 9	11 13a	17 7
Sun.	23	m 6 1	25 0	23 m 11 43	21 4
		5 17a	24 8		
Mon.	24	m 7 30	24 10	24 m 0 15	17 11
		6 18a	23 11	1 18a	21 10
Tues.	25	m 8 54	25 3	25 m 1 20	18 1
		7 36a	23 7	2 44a	21 8
Wed.	26	m 9 49	25 10	26 m 2 14	18 0
		8 51a	23 9	3 45a	21 2
Thur.	27	m 10 27	26 5	27 m 3 2	17 8
		9 48a	24 1	4 28a	20 7
Fri.	28	m 11 0	26 11	28 m 3 46	17 1
		10 32a	24 8	5 3a	19 14

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 6h 12m	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1 m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,, 6a. 13m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 27 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 28 (Friday)	,, 6h 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.76in. of rain during a thunderstorm and Delhi 0.78in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is below the average at most places.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0.28in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 1.56in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.16in. Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and moderately cloud. in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana where day temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0.95in. of rain, Deesa 0.22in. and Indore 1.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and north Central India West. Temperature is in excess at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Saugor has had 0.25in., Hoshangabad 1.03in., Akola 0.60in. and Chanda 0.46in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.61in. and Karwar 1.12in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is slightly above the average at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.57in., Poona 0.18in. and Belgaum 0.71in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan and Malabar and local in Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Some thundershowers are reported from the Punjab and Rajputana. A few falls occurred in the United Provinces and the Carnatic.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in Gujarat and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Punjab, the United Provinces, west Rajputana and on the Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st July)	97.3	86.8	80	..	0	0
Jask	91.6	82.3	75	..	0	—0.06
Do. (th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st July)	86.8	83.3	70	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.4	86.8	50	..	0.69	—1.01
Rawalpindi	92.2	66.4	93	1.76	9.95	2.67
Lahore	85.5	64.9	87	0.03	16.72	11 08
Hissar	92.4	70.1	75	..	3.27	..
Ambala	87.9	75.3	86	0.03	14.30	5.22
Delhi	91.2	72.8	91	0.78	7.92	—1.99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.5	75.8	89	0.06	10.46	0.75
Mainpuri	88.6	70.1	87	..	10.51	6.08
Jhansi	89.1	76.0	90	..	15.06	1.79
Cawnpore	88.6	77.5	93	0.28	21.02	10.50
Allahabad	91.4	73.5	78	..	23.15	10.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.7	85.8	62	..	0	—0.92
Karachi	89.0	82.0	73	..	0.02	3.02
Ajmer	93.2	75.8	78	1.56	6.09	—1.58
Jaipore	94.2	70.4	93	..	4.70	—2.89
Kotah	94.8	78.6	72	..	12.05	2.05
Mount Abu	82.2	69.2	94	0.16	3.67	—12.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.0	80.9	68	..	1.33	—5.24
Dwarka	90.5	83.0	74	..	2.09	—5.02
Veraval	85.4	82.0	84	..	3.75	—4.16
Rajkot	92.0	74.8	82	..	7.44	—4.81
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	82.4	82	..	6.57	—0.93
Surat	87.2	79.0	77	..	11.04	—8.04
Ahmedabad	97.8	74.7	90	0.95	4.84	—8.57
Deesa	102.7	76.2	79	0.22	3.22	—5.51
Neemuch	92.7	70.4	90	0.01	12.85	2.91
Indore	87.6	72.3	86	1.22	10.31	3.98
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.7	75.3	89	0.09	17.72	—2.73
Saugor	85.0	72.8	87	0.25	10.49	—2.75
Hoshangabad	86.1	74.6	93	1.03	18.50	—2.23
Khandawa	84.1	74.3	91	..	11.90	0.67
Akola	88.0	73.0	80	0.60	15.79	3.00
Amraoti	87.5	74.4	78	..	14.42	0.73
Nagpur	89.6	72.6	84	..	22.01	2.70
Chanda	90.6	76.4	83	0.46	10.00	—4.47
Raipur	85.8	73.8	92	0.04	18.43	—0.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	81.3	91	..	37.18	—1.54
Ratnagiri	88.1	76.0	83	0.03	63.01	7.47
Mormugao	88.2	78.9	95	0.61	66.66	15.06
Karwar	88.4	76.8	94	1.12	64.12	—0.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.0	72.1	83	..	8.13	0.13
Ahmednagar	89.4	69.4	79	0.57	15.41	0.56
Poona	86.0	72.1	89	0.18	9.95	—3.22
Sholapur	88.3	70.4	79	..	12.79	4.78
Bijapur	86..	70.8	75	..	9.82	1.09
Belgaum	85.2	69.8	89	0.71	11.45	—3.23
Aurangabad	89.8	72.0	80	0.04	17.85	3.09
Nizamsagar (Indur)	88.8	73.4	78	..	10.09	—1.99
Hyderabad	88.8	70.4	90	..	17.78	9.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Alungalore	87.1	76.8	87	0.07	64.46	—1.33
Calicut	90.8	74.0	90	1.31	94.90	—1.36
Cochin	86..	79.2	90	0.10	80.78	—3.02
Colombo	84	74.0	93	0.17	20.00	3.03
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	78.2	78	0.15	22.27	13.13
Bellary	93.0	74.6	52	..	7.90	4.34
Cuddapah	97.1	76.4	70	..	9.89	4.03
Madras	91.8	77.7	92	0.24	8.07	1.30
Bangalore	89.4	66.0	83	0.02	7.43	1.70
Coimbatore	88.6	72.0	88	0.45	4.13	1.58
Trichinopoly	94.	76.1	74	..	9.19	2.88
Negapatam	90.1	77.9	86	..	2.93	—0 02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd July 1916 was 29.8 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ELECTRICITY AS A TREE FEST CURE

A Philadelphia inventor has patented a process for the destruction of insect and germ life harmful to plants and trees, the electrical method taking the place, to a great extent, of the usual sprays and other applications. The process consists, says the "Scientific American," of making an application of a solution such as saline water where the ground is to be treated, and then causing a current of electricity to be passed through the soil, whereupon the gas generated will rid the soil of germs larvae, and insects without the least injury to the vegetation. Where a larger area is to be treated, it has been found desirable to dig shallow trenches at opposite side of the area to be treated, and the electric terminals are placed in these. An application of a somewhat more powerful current will rid the entire area of pests. When the plant itself is to be treated the solution carrying the element is made the electrolyte in an apparatus, and the plant sprayed with a solution after decomposition has taken place through the action of the electric current.

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EVERY 4 HOURS.

Wouldn't your lovely Children bless the Doctor who made up a prescription like this:—

GOVINDJI'S Sweet Rose in the Morning.

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Not only pure in composition, my Halvas supply sinews and strength.

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NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS Ner-Vigor

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

MALARIA AND FEVERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	10,000
Mid. Americans	7.97+1
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.70 Unchgd.
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Aug.	12.78—8
Oct.	12.85—3
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. Aug.	12.68+3
Oct.	12.75+2

Liverpool, July 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" " Imports	13,000
Mid. Americans	7.97
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 21st.

Total Imports	10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	7.83
July-Aug.	7.84
Aug.-Sept.	7.80
Sept.-Oct.	7.79
Oct.-Nov.	7.77
Nov.-Dec.	7.74
Dec.-Jan.	7.72
Jan.-Feb.	7.71
Feb.-Mar.	7.71
Mar.-Apl.	7.70
Apl.-May	7.70
May-June	7.70
June-July	7.69

Prices opened 2 points higher all round on the previous close.

Liverpool, July 22nd.

Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	7.82
July-Aug.	7.83
Aug.-Sept.	7.80
Sept.-Oct.	7.78
Oct.-Nov.	7.76
Nov.-Dec.	7.73
Dec.-Jan.	7.71
Jan.-Feb.	7.70
Feb.-March	7.70
March-April	7.70
April-May	7.69
May-June	7.69
June-July	7.68

Prices opened the same all round as the previous close.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
July	7.82+1
July-Aug.	7.83+1
Aug.-Sept.	7.80+2
Sept.-Oct.	7.78
Oct.-Nov.	7.76
Nov.-Dec.	7.73
Dec.-Jan.	7.71 +1
Jan.-Feb.	7.70
Feb.-March	7.70
March-April	7.70+2
April-May	7.69
May-June	7.69 +1
June-July	7.68

Liverpool, July 22nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
July	7.80—2
July-Aug.	7.82—1
Aug.-Sept.	7.75—2
Sept.-Oct.	7.77
Oct.-Nov.	7.73
Nov.-Dec.	7.72
Dec.-Jan.	7.70 —1
Jan.-Feb.	7.69
Feb.-Mar.	7.69
Mar.-Apl.	7.68—2
Apl.-May	7.66—1
May-June	7.68—1
June-July	7.67—1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, July 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.50—6
November	10.90—5
January	10.82—6

Liverpool, July 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.49—1
November	10.90 unchgd.
January	10.83+1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 21st.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.90
" " Fully Good	6.05
" " Fine	6.20
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.55
" " Fine	6.85
" Broach Good	6.70
" " Fully Good	7.85
" " Fine	8.00
" Scinde Good	5.95
" " Fully Good	6.10
" " Fine	6.25

Quotations on July 22nd were unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 21st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	10,000
" Forwarded	67,000
" Imports	44,000
" Stock	632,000
Stock of Cotton in London:—Actual Weekly sales 32,000.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 22nd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,346,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	77,000
East Indian " "	233,000
American " "	2,227,000
Other " "	44,000
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	44,000
" " Forwarded	2,400
" " Actual Export	100
" " Imports	3,000
American Afloat	190,000
East Indian Afloat	25,000
Total Afloat	222,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, July 21st.

Tone of Manchester Cloth Market:—Demand disappointing low. Shirtings moving off for India Tone of Yarn Market—Steady and Dull.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Futures at New York August	12.78 Unchgd.
" October	12.94—1
Spot Cotton at New York	12.95+5
" Orleans	13.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans August	12.69 Unchgd.
" October	12.77—1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	63½

Bales.

Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	604,000
" at Interior Ports	302,000

New York, July 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Futures at New York Augt.	12.86+8
" October	13.01+7
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00+5
" at New Orleans	13.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Augt.	12.79+9
" " October	12.85+8

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	30 3/16+5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to Coinage Indian buying.—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½ Unchgd.
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	59½+½
Rupee Paper 5½%	50½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ Sterling Loan	70½+½
Government Securities 5%	60½+½

London, July 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	30 3/16+5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Coinage Buying—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

London, July 20th.

Consols 2½ %	59½+½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	50½—½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½+½
Government Securities 5 %	60½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14 Unchgd.

Rate on July 21st unchanged.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 20th.

3½ % 1925—1928	88+½
4½ % 1925—1945	96+½

London, July 21st.

3½ % 1925—1928	88½+½
4½ % 1925—1945	296½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. July-Augt. Sellers 59 unchgd.

Quotations on July 21st unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April	65 unchgd.
Victorian April	67 unchgd.

Quotations on July 21st unchanged.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley July-Augt. Sellers 48/6+6d.

Quotations on July 21st unchanged.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold 416 lbs. 35% ex-Ship July-Augt. Nominal 59/3 unchgd.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Augt. Nominal 60 unchgd.

Toria Rapeseed:—July-Augt. Sellers 60 unchgd.

On July 21st Bombay linseed 6d. dearer, other quotations unchanged.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Augt.-Sept. Paid 73/6 unchgd.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Not offered. London, July 21st.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Buyers 72

London, July 20th.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Not offered.

London, July 21st.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Value 12-12-6

London, July 20th.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£121 Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£90+1
Copper Braziers	145 Uncngd
Yellow Metal	14½ Unchgd.
Hard Spelter	41+2
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	Unchgd.
4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

Quotations on July 21st unchanged.

London, July 21st.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/1½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/4½

Unchgd.

London, July 20th.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/11 Unchgd.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. Buyers	2/4—½

London, July 21st.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Augt. Sellers	2/10½—½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. Buyers.	2/2½+½

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

EXERCISE STRICT ECONOMY DURING WAR TIME.

Grudge not paying a bit more to get the **genuine article** as would **wear well** and be **cheap in the end.**

WE OFFER BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

We hold a large stock of Boots and Shoes of best English and American makes, in quite a variety of shapes and fashions to suit the taste and requirements of the Elite of Bombay.

AN EARLY VISIT TO OUR SHOWROOM WILL MORE THAN REPAY YOUR TROUBLE.

FRESH STOCK OF MONSOON LEGGINGS JUST ARRIVED.

E. S. MALLA & Co.

YUSOOF BUILDING,

Opp. G. T. HOSPITAL—BOMBAY.

FOR

Harness, Saddlery and Carriage Trimmings, Etc.

visit our Showroom at BHENDY BAZAR—BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 22.

The market to-day has ruled firm for new crops and steady for July and September., Akola.

A fair amount of business has been reported in the bazaar in new Akolas and Broach.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

July, Akola, 268½.

September, Akola, 271.

January, Akola, 272.

January, F. G. Bengal, 232.

April, Good Breach, 295½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach		294½	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	240/1	230½	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	229½		July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab			
M. G. Khandesh			
M. G. Wardha Ringanghat.			
M. G. Nagpore			
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	229		July 1916
Do.	271½		Sep. "
Do.	271		Jan. 1917
M. G. Oomravati			
M. G. Westerns		313	July-Aug. '16.
M. G. Westerns		317	"
H. G. Bnagalcote			
M. G. Compta		336	July/Aug. '16.
H. G. Bijapore			
Saw Ginned Dharwar		314/5	July/Aug. '16

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd July, 1916, 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)		231	25th Jan. 1917
	240	213	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	230		July
	243		25th Jan. 1917
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	223	213	Ready & July
	252	233	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	238	216	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.		251	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.		220	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	305		Ready
Do. (H.G.)	295		Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)			
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)			
	299	267	Ready & July
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	272		Sept. & 25th Jan. 1917
	267	255	Ready & July
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	273		25th Jan. '17.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	271	259	Ready & July
	274		25th Jan. '17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	274	262	Ready & July
	278		25th Jan. '17
Nagpore	277	265	Ready & July
Kamptl (M.G.)	282		25th Jan. '17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	278	266	Ready & July
	285		25th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	281	273	Ready
	293		July
		295	25th April '17.
Miraj (M.G.)			
Surat (M.G.)			
Mathia (M.G.)	250	236	Ready
Bhag'pote-Bijapur (M.G.)			
Sawgaon Dharwar		314	Ready & Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)		316	Ready & Sept.
" (H.G.)		313	Ready & Sept.
Compta (M.G.)		336	Ready & Sept.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st July, 1916:—

Cotton	1,935 Bales
Wheat	12,522 cwts.
Linseed	30,621 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	965 "
Ginjellyseed	711 "
Groundnuts	5,043 "
Castorseed	515 "
Rice	662 "
Myrabollams	888 "
Cottonseed	3,725 "
Mowraseed	77 "
Gram	4,304 "
Joowar	3,688 "
Barley	8,062 "

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st Sept., 1915		625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 20th July 1916		3,052,244
		3,677,244
Shipments do.		1,813,244
		1,864,030
Afloat		10,142
		1,853,888
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date.		1,042,000
		811,888

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Aug.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Dd. do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s dc.	194.
60 d-s Hongkong	150½.
Do. Shanghai	206½.
Do. Yokohama	154½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-12-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76-13-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 22nd—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 8 0	5 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	39 0 0	5 15 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 3 0	7 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 12 0	9 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 6 0	8 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	....
" " 50.50	33 0 0	....
" Black	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 12 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 2 3	
" Aug.-Sept	9 0 9	
Linseed May	9 8 0	
" Sept.	9 4 6	
Rapeseed April-May.	7 6 0	

Castorseed. Tone quiet but steady.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, B. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet.

Rs. 26, B. T. per candy.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, High Cream and Milk. 663.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 22.

We have to report a good improvement in our market both for ready and forward sugars with good demand and a good business has been done in White Java for distant positions. The Karachi market was reported firmer throughout the week and Bombay following some dealers came out to buy and a good quantity was sold for August-October at 23s. to 23s. 3d. F. B. Harbour. The arrivals for July Shipment is expected to be rather heavy and the price for this position is kept 6d. lower than August-October. Java market is reported firm with quotations for White August-October at 23s. 6d. and October-December 23s. 10d. per cent. Free Bombay Harbour without any direct business passing. Mauritius Crystals have been bought by Government and there is no chance of any business this season except Syrups which will probably be sold after October.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O.. Rs. 19-3-0 equal to 22s. 9d. F. B. Harbour. Stocks 70,000 bags.

Brown, Rs. 18-0-0 equal to 21s. F. B. Harbour. Stocks 2,000 bags.

Soft, Rs. 18-6-0 equal to 21s. 6d. F. B. Harbour. Stocks 4,000 bags

Mauritius Crystals, Rs. 19-4-0 equal to 21s. F. B. Harbour. Stocks 10,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups, Rs. 17-12-0 equal to 19s. 12d. F. B. Harbour. Stocks 17,000 bags.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm and a further advance in rates was recorded but before close the quotations failed off.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares stood easy.

In Mill shares for August delivery, Davids closed at Rs. 467½.

Standards were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,355 to Rs. 1,370, Madhavji from Rs. 1,515 to Rs. 1,530, Central from Rs. 2,290 to Rs. 2,310 and Fazulbhai from Rs. 526½ to Rs. 530.

Currimbhai after touching Rs. 267½ closed at Rs. 261½.

Indian Bleachings kept in demand at Rs. 171½ and Crescent at Rs. 135.

Pearls after touching Rs. 456½ closed at Rs. 448½.

Bombay Flours were placed at Rs. 990.

Jost Fan Co. shares changed hands at par.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 170 and Rs. 171½. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 735 to Rs. 756.

Hydro Ordinary shares showed some activity to-day, and business was done between the prices varying from Rs. 1,440 to Rs. 1,410.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 263½ x.d.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 915.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 76.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 89¾.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Upon the rumour that a large order for war bags had been placed here the market for jute shares suddenly became active and buoyant shewing how sensitive the tone of the market is. The price rapidly advanced and several stocks recovered some of their lost ground. Coal shares were not so much in demand as yesterday, but a moderate business was transacted at fairly steady rates. The following sales took place:

Coal:—Aldih 165, 166; Bansra 10, 10/4, Bhuskajuri 14/12 to 15/4, Central Dharmaband 20, Damuda 18/12, Equitable ord 45, 45/12, Ghusick 15/4, Kunedy 16/8, Lakurka 22/8, Minto 32/6, New Teeturya 8/8, Pench River 11/8, 11/12, Raneegunge 29/12, Reliance 47, Samla Kendra 11/4, 11/8, Standard 31, 31/4, Sudamdih 3, Teetulmuri 13, Upper Pench 5/8, 5/12,

Jute:—Alliance ord 353, Belvedere prefs 120, 121, Empire ord 32/6, 33 to 34/2 Empire prefs 120, 121, Gourepore prefs 109, 110, Howrah ord 240, 241, Kamarhatty ord 332, Kamarhatty prefs 108, 109, Kanknarrah ord 478, 476, 475 to 482, 483, 485, Northbrook ord 28/12, 29, Alliance prefs 111.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76/10 to 76/14 and small lots were done at Rs. 77/2 to 77/4.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

TWENTIETH REPORT.

The Directors' report for the half-year end-30th June, 1916, says:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Net Profit amounted to Rs. 3,63,054-6-9 which with Rs. 30,291-7-1 brought forward from the last account, made a total of	3,93,345	13	10

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1916	1,75,000	0	0
Carried forward to next account	2,18,345	13	10
	Rs. 3,93,345	13	10

The Directors consider the above result is very satisfactory.

There has been a good demand for money during the half-year, and the funds of the Bank have been fully employed.

The prospects for the next half-year are also favourable.

Through communication on the N. W Railway line between Chichoki Malian and Kilastar Shah was restored and on Saturday the running of all trains between Lahore and Lyallpur and Lahore and Shorkot resumed.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 22nd.

Porto de Adalia	Aberto	Genoa July 5

July 23rd.

Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	Kobe June 23
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi July 21

DEPARTURES.

July 22nd.

Dhu	Pallett	Bassein & Rangoon
Shibetoro Maru	Takemura	Kobe, etc.
Pasna	Elliot	Angerhead for orders
Dilwara	Walker	Durban, etc.

July 23rd.

Khiva	Potter	London

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	Olympia	for Liverpool, etc.
"	Porto de Adalia	for Genoa, etc.

S. S. Porto de Adalia:—The Rubatino Line steamer Porto de Adalia, 2,383 tons, Captain M. Aberto, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, which port she had left on the 5th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 21st instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain W. Walker, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Durban and intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English Mail steamer Khiva, 5,661 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and 58 passengers.

S. S. Yebothi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yebothi Maru, 2,971 tons, Captain S. Kishimoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 23rd ultimo, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The P. and O. S. S. Khyber which connected with the Malta which left Bombay on the 3rd instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 22nd instant. All well.

Saturday, 22nd July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Penang Maru	Kuahibiki	N. Y. K.
D. & L. Rowett	Wilson	T. M. & C.
F. Miguel de Larranaga		W. & A. G. & Co
H. Singaporean		J. M. & Co
K. Newburn	Mcclaing	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netrawati, Irrawadi, Indrawati, Matheran		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malay Maru	Nemoto	O. S. K.
2 Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co
3 Bilora		M. M. & Co
4 Akbar	Courtney	T. M. & C.
5 Kampala		M. M. & Co
6 Clan Lindsay		J. F. & Co
12 & 13 malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14 Chakla		M. M. & Co
15 Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Kassawa	Swinner	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Mandala	Swanson	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Fazia	Elliott	T. M. & C.
6 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	J. F. & Co
Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F. & Co
Dilwara	Fenn	P. & O. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Dia	Aboo	Bibby
Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co
Porto de Adalia	Aberto	Rubattino Line

EXPORTS.

July 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 95 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 68 bales wool J. M. Dama, 21 bales wool M. Ramjidas, 25 bales wool B. Balabdas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 3,400 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

Miguel de Larinaga (s) 250 bales cottonify K. Visram & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 33 casks goat skin E. N. Stein, 3,003 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 51 cases butter C. Jiwanlal & Co., 100 cases cotton and woollen cutting M. Soomji & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Adalia (s) 750 tons manganese ore King King & Co., 2,501 cwt. castor seed C. Boggiano & Co., 7,007 cwt. rapeseed C. Boggiano & Co., 11,510 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & C, 113 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy, 95 cwt. nuxvomica M. Jafferbhoy, 500 tons manganese ore K. M. Nathoo.

FOR LEGHORN.

Porto de Adalia (s) 30 bales sewri cotton C. Boggiano & Co., 2,003 cwt. linseed K. M. Nathoo, 10,001 cwt. linseed National Financing and Commission Corporation.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Adalia (s) 360 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 6,000 cwt. castor seed C. Boggiano & Co., 1,001 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Malay Maru (s) 295 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 775 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 1,029 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Malay Maru (s) 860 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 2,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 1,187 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 45 cwt. sharkfins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 45 cwt. sharkfins E. Mahomed & Sons, 45 cwt. sharkfins E. Nowroji & Co., 45 cwt. sharkfins V. Ooka, 23 cwt. sharkfins H. Visram.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Kesteven and Sharp, Sir William Maxwell, Sir Pardey Lukis, Messrs. Wood and Low, Sir Robert Gillan, Messrs. Grant, Fell, Muddiman, Gamble, Howard, Hignell and Major General Thingley are appointed additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Milligan, C. S., Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council appointed Justice of the Peace within the State.

Lt.-Col. Manners-Smith is posted as Resident, Kashmir.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. D. H. Gillan, Presidency Senior Chaplain, takes three months' leave. Rev. Jameson officiates.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

A detailed survey has been sanctioned to be undertaken by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for a line on 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Lohardaga to Neterhat plateau, a distance of 34 miles.

Horlick's Malted Milk

BANISHES THIRST

and fatigue and is as palatable and refreshing as the coolest melon. It contains nutriment in just that form which can be most easily assimilated by the digestive organs.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in three compact sizes.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO, LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Nowadays the public seem to take much interest in the affairs of, the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, as the prevailing war conditions have inflated the prices of the company's shares in the market beyond their expectation. Many men have taken a leap in the dark by their speculation in these shares. It would not be irrelevant if the state of affairs be made known to the public which requires to be warned of the dangers and consequences of the notice issued by the present Agents of the company to hold an Extraordinary General meeting of the said company for passing a resolution affecting some of the vital parts of the Agency. No one would deny all that the present Agents have done and are doing for the promotion of the business and the shareholders are indeed thankful to them. But a sufficiently long time has not elapsed since the starting of the company to take a true measure of the Agents' endeavours and to estimate even the successful working of the company on normal stage. The present time is rare opportunity and nobody would have foreseen it, but to base upon these times conclusions as to the future possibilities of the company and to sanction on their assumption vital changes in the terms of the Agency is not a principle sound in practice, and conductive to general interest. Have not the Agents secured advantages in the beginning? Have they not received 20,000 ordinary shares and a good sum of several lakhs in addition for their initial endeavours to promote the company? Besides they have been taking royalty at 0-4-0 per every ton on all iron sold by the company for export or exported. In addition to these benefits they have got 5 per cent for their agency work. Are these benefits not a good and sufficient remuneration for their services? But the lay public have very little idea of the benefits already enjoyed by them. It rests with the directors who are the custodians of the shareholders' interests to see things in the true light and not to allow changes as required by the agents. The rumour is current that most of the directors have been assigned ordinary shares free of any payment for the successful carrying out of the scheme. The shares come to about 1,330 in number. The number may be less or more but who knows what may be behind the rumour? None can say what the truth is. But it is hoped that the directors would let the matter take its own course without any opposition or objection. The term of the present lease with the Government is 30 years at the end of which the whole concern may be taken up by the Government if it chooses on payment of cost of the machinery which would be nothing more than 25 per cent. The Moorbhunj Darbar too holds certain rights as to the renewal or otherwise of certain leases of mines situated in its state. So the future is uncertain; what would Government do cannot be foretold; what must be the outturn, prices and profits of the indigenous and manufactured products of the company after the war, is still a greater uncertainty. Under the circumstances we expect the Agents to drop the changes in terms of the agency till peaceful times return, when the proper position of the company would be seen in its true perspective.—Yours, etc.

COMMON SENSE.

FIRE IN ASIATIC CO'S PREMISES.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF ABOUT RS. 20,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

A fire broke out in the Asiatic Company's premises at Budge Budge about noon yesterday. It was caused by an explosion due to a red hot soldering bolt. The fire was promptly tackled by the employees of the company, the flames being beaten out by the use of sand. The rapid use of sand also prevented the fire spreading into the premises of the Indo-Burma Company close by. The end of the shed in which the fire broke out is in ruins and the filling machinery has been destroyed besides the loss of oil. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 15,000 to Rs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th of Ashad Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 22th of Ramzan, 1334.
Parsi: 17th (Serosh) of Bahman, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, July 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 13 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Mr. S. H. Jabhwala, on "Marcus Aurelius," hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Dr. J. H. Moulton's Lecture on "The Language of Iran," University Hall 6 p.m.
English Mail Steamer Kashmir due at midnight.

TUESDAY, July 25.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at Poona.
Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Forbes Street, Fort, 4 p.m.
Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "Old Persian Inscriptions," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Basra and Mahomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 11 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps, at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor-General, closes at 4 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The "Scamps," at 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 27.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.
Auction Sale of the James Greaves Mills Company, Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. Bennett and Company's rooms, No. 22, Apollo Sreet, Fort, 4-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties at 6-30 and The Scamps at 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

TATA—Mancherji Shapurji, age 75, at Bilimora, July 22.
COOPER—Edulji Hormasji, age 56, Mazagon, July 21.
WADIA—Jaiji, widow of Dorabji Framji Wadia, age 51, Bhobi Talao, July 21.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.
July 24.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.
Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the 25th instant at 6 p.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday, the 27th instant, Rendezvous, Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki khirts, Regimental saddles. No Bandoliers.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.
July 22.

No. 244—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 24th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd-Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company, Sergt. G. Barnes.
No. 245—Parades.
Monday, 7 a.m., 24th instant, Physical Training Class.
Tuesday, 7-0 a.m., 25th instant, Rifle Exercise and N. C. O.'s Instructions.
Thursday, 7-0 a.m., 27th instant, Physical Training Class and Rifle Exercises.
Thursday, 6-45 p.m., 27th instant, Lecture.
No. 246—Lecture.
On Thursday evening next the 27th instant at 6-45 p.m. sharp, Major W. W. Maxwell, R. G. A., will deliver a lecture at the Corps Headquarters entitled:—
"Ammunition and Explosives."
No. 247—Leave.
No. 1350 Sergt. A. S. White, No. 1 Company, has been granted leave of absence from 27-7-16 to 13-8-16 both dates inclusive.
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Parades.—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.
Electrical Engineer Company.
No. 248—Correction.
Reference Corps Order No. 28, dated 18th January, 1916, for "Struck off the strength of the Corps" read "Transferred to Supernumerary List."

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

Any members of the Corps who have any prizes due to them can have the same by applying to the Sergt.-Major at Headquarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Honble Lieut.-Col. F. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
July 24.

250—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Co. during week ending 29th July. Next for duty "B" Co. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.
251. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"G" Company, Sunday 30th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Companies, Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Companies, Friday evenings.
"G" Company, Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Company, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
252—Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.
253—Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for actual Military Service will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.
254—Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
255—Parades.—"B" Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress. Drill order without arms.
256.—The following extract from "Gazette of India," Army Dept., No. 759, dated 7th July, 1916, is re-published for information:—
His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officer, in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—
Captain Frank Harley James, 104th Wellesley's Rifle, Indian Army (Commanding Vol. Maxim Gun Section).
For conspicuous gallantry. He fought his guns in the firing line under very heavy fire, and although one gun was knocked out and there were many casualties, he held his ground when the infantry temporarily fell back. On another occasion he did fine and gallant work.
257—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—
No. 8923 Vol. R. E. Lee, No. 8924 Vol. D. A. Thom, No. 8925 Vol. A. G. Caldwell "J" (Scots) Co., No. 8926 Vol. J. Menesse "K" Co.
258—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "K" Co. with effect from this date:—
No. 8926 Vol. J. Menesse to be Sergeant.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
Poona, July 24.

694—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 29th July, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
"B" Company, Monday 5-30 p.m. and Wednesday 7-30 a.m. Drill Order.
"A" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, Shirts.
Recruits, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
At the Engineering College—
"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia—
Physical Training Class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
695—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
The Miniature Range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club, for Gents competitions on Monday, 24th instant, and Ladies' competitions on Wednesday, 26th instant from 7-30 to 9 a.m. and 5-30 to 7 p.m.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
for Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. s.s. Arabia which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo arrived London on Thursday, the 20th instant. All well.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

Mails for Mauritius, per extra S. S. Alavi will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

INCOMING ENGLISH MAILS.

The R. M. S. Kashgar which left London on the 7th instant and has on board the mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Port Said on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant arrived Aden at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

MAILS FOR THE STRAITS.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday the 28th instant at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a Dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Mr. S. K. Naique will deliver a lecture on "How to spend recess time," this evening at 4-00 p.m., in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. All ladies are cordially requested to attend.

CIGARETTES FOR THE GERARD FREEMAN-THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL.

The Officer Commanding, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay, acknowledges with many thanks the very generous gift of 34,000 Fleur D'Orient Cigarettes presented by Th. Vafiadis & Co., Bombay.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail per S. S. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office punctually at noon to-morrow. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. today. Postings at the town sub-offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague, and one attack and one death from small-pox and four attacks and one death from cholera on Friday. Walkeswar reported one attack and one death from plague, Mandvi one death, Panaswadi one attack and Kamatipura one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 80, against 90 on the corresponding day of last year and 87 on that of 1914. Of the 2,245 rats caught 19 were found to be infected.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAR.

On Friday evening Jehangir Nasservanji Chaksi living at Chaupatty was driving his motor car No. 1978 along Girgaum Road when a Christian woman named Mrs. Martin, about 30 years old was knocked down at the corner of Dadyseth Agiary Street. She was picked up and conveyed to the G. T. Hospital in the same car. She had sustained a simple fracture of the right arm.
The car which was pulled up immediately the accident occurred was on the right side of the road.
The open umbrella carried by the woman seems to have shut off her view.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

A CONSENT DECREE.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

VASSANJI DEVJI AND ANOTHER, Plaintiffs v. THE MANWAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., AND OTHERS, Defendants.

The plaintiffs had filed this suit against the defendants abovenamed praying "inter alia" that leave may be granted to them under Ord. I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to move on behalf of themselves and all other shareholders of the first defendant Company for a declaration that the Resolution mentioned in the plaint appointing the fifth defendant (Gopalshankar Venishankar) as Director and confirming the appointment of the third and fourth defendants (Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar and Jamnadas Lakhmidas) as Directors and the Resolution appointing the sixth defendant (Nensey Shivji) as agent of the said Company were illegal and the same be declared null and void and for injunction restraining the first defendant Company from acting in any way on the said Resolution restraining defendants 3, 4 and 5 from acting as directors of the said Company and the sixth defendant from acting as agent, for a receiver, and for a declaration that the result of the poll taken on 5th October, 1915 was:—
(1) That the first plaintiff was re-elected as Director.
(2) That Jamnadas Khusaldas and Jivraj Motichand were appointed directors.
(3) That Messrs. Vasanjee Dewjee & Co., were appointed agents of first defendant company and for costs.

THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The plaintiffs were two shareholders of the first defendant Company. The second defendant Bhoy Umersi is the chairman of the Board of Directors. The plaintiffs' case was that on 30th September, 1915, the 33rd General Meeting of the shareholders was held to transact the following business, (1) to elect a director in place of one retiring by rotation, (2) to confirm the appointment of two directors made by the board, (3) to appoint agents. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that on that day the proposals that the fifth defendant should be appointed a director, that confirmation of the appointment of third and fourth defendants as directors, and the appointment of Nensey Shivji as agent for ten years on a commission at the rate of 8 per cent. on the net profits of the Company were all negatived by a large majority on a show of hands. A poll was demanded and the president appointed the 6th October for the taking of the poll and appointed Laljee Shivjee and Madhavjee Bhanwjee both of whom were his creatures to act as scrutineers. Out of 57 shareholders present, 43 protested against the appointment of these persons as scrutineers but the second defendant defied them all alleging that he as chairman had the right to appoint scrutineers.
Prior to the date of the said meeting a large number of proxies were lodged in the Company's office by both sides. The plaintiffs alleged that a large number of proxies held by the second defendant were invalid as some of the shareholders were dead and some had revoked the proxies given by them to the second defendant.
The said proxies were not examined by the Secretary or by the Board and the same were handed over by the second defendant to the scrutineers.
The result of the poll was declared on the 14th October and fifth, third and fourth defendants, and Nensey Shivjee who according to the plaintiffs were all nominees of the second defendant, were declared appointed. The plaintiffs said that the votes registered on the date when the poll was taken were in favour of the appointment of the first plaintiff as director, and of the appointment of Jamnadas Khusaldas and Jewraj Motichand as Directors and of the appointment of the firm of Vasanji Dewjee & Co., as agents of the Company. The first plaintiff protested against the result and asked to inspect the proxies and letters of revocation but this was refused.
Under the circumstances the plaintiffs prayed for the reliefs abovementioned.
The first, third and fourth defendants in their written statement submitted in the first place that the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the internal management of the first defendant Company acting as it had done under its powers and no suit would lie. Without prejudice to this submission they stated that under section 69 of the Articles of Association of the first defendant Company defendants 3 and 4 were validly appointed directors until September, 1919 and September 1918, and that no confirmation of their appointments was necessary. They denied the allegations of dishonesty and fraud or collusion with scrutineers made in the plaint and put the plaintiffs to the strict proof of the same. They said that everything done in regard to the resolution complained of was regularly done and further stated that the suit had been instituted from improper motives and not for the benefit of the first defendant Company but because the plaintiffs and their friends had failed to secure control over the first defendant Company and the Agency thereof.
The second defendant in his written statement denied the allegations of impropriety made against him. He denied that the scrutineers were his creatures as one of them had actually voted in favour of the first plaintiff. He adopted the defences mentioned in the written statement of the first, third and fourth defendants. As to proxies, they were put up in bundles properly sealed in the safe of the first defendant Company. He stated that they had all been properly registered by the solicitors of the first defendant Company under the superintendence of Maganlal Khakar, a director, who did not favour either side. The proxies were not examined by the Secretary as he was siding with the first plaintiff and the Board accordingly resolved that they should be registered by independent persons as aforesaid. He denied all allegations made against him by the plaintiffs.
The sixth defendant (Nensey Shivjee) in his written statement stated that he had been improperly joined as defendant, as the resolution referred to appointing him as agent had not been carried into effect No cause of action had been disclosed against him and the suit as against him should be dismissed.
After the suit had proceeded for three days the parties came to a settlement and took a consent decree.
TERMS OF THE CONSENT DECREE.
The following are the terms of the consent decree:—
By consent declared that the poll held on the 6th day of October 1915 was invalid and that no resolution, the subject matter of this suit, was passed and that each of the same is invalid.
Declared, that the Board of Directors as constituted on the 30th day of September, 1915, consisting "inter alia" of the first plaintiff and the third and fourth defendants continues. Order that the fourth defendant do retire by rotation at the next general meeting. Order that each party do pay his own costs. The costs to be paid by the Company to comprise those of and incidental to the written statement of the Company and the affidavit of documents (but not including instructions given to the plaintiffs) and the commission of the Receiver only. All other costs of the Company are to be treated as costs of the second defendant.
Mr. Strangman then stated to the Court that the parties wanted his Lordship's directions on the construction of articles 69 and 52 of the Articles of Association and also on several important questions arising on the facts of the case which but for the settlement, his Lordship would have had to decide:
His Lordship thereupon expressed the following opinion on these points:—
That on a true construction of Article 69, the directors appointed thereunder held office until the next general meeting.
On a construction of article 52 he held that the proxies must be lodged at least three days before the day on which the poll was taken.
As regards the validity of proxies signed by attorneys under a power of attorney his Lordship held that such proxies would be valid if express power was given in the power of attorney to sign them and provided that the power was registered with the Company. He further held that the proxies should be dated on the day of their execution and if the day was left in blank the person to whom the proxy was given had the power to fill in the date but he could only fill in the actual date on which the proxy was executed.
The same conclusion would apply also to letters of revocation.
He further held that where there were more proxies than one by the same party the proxy latest in date would cancel the previous ones subject to the rule as regards lodging the proxies three days before the date or the poll.
A proxy could be revoked by the giver at any time before it is used either by notice in writing or by the proxy-giver going in person to vote and voting in person. The Receiver was ordered to be discharged on payment of his commission by the Company and was directed to hand over the papers to the Company.
Mr. Desai and Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.
Mr. Strangman and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the first, second, third and fourth defendants.
Mr. Moos and Mr. Kanga appeared for the sixth defendant.
Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas.
Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Rhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal; and Messrs. Nanu Hormasji & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

19-16—591-15.—Daphtary F & D, K Venkatrao Sethupatty v. Khimji Asur Virji, Payne and Co., Part Heard.
27-16—682-15.—Daphtary F and D, K Venkata Rao Sethupatty, and anr v. Khimji Asur Virji, and ors, Payne and Co., Kharas & Co.
10-16—711-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Prier De Saone & Co. a firm, Captain and V.
11-16—775-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Tulsidas Hookamchand, a firm, Jehangir M and Somji.
25-16—1267-14.—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors v. Golam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.
22-16—88-15.—Mirza M and M. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v. Dhulia Kappa and anr, Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO ACTING COMR'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT AND FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

12-16-1850-11.—Payne & Co., Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy, & ors, v. Kulsumbai, widow, & ors, Sch S M & H.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1368-15.—Ard H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v. Moreshwar Vithal Joshi.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M B Chothia, Part Heard.
136-16.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.
780-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.
956-16.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld. v. The Bombay Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.
1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.
289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhaishankar K & G.
666-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.
1289-15.—Bhaishankar K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.
688-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Setlna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.
1441-15.—N C Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.
1477-15.—Maneeklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.
449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.
589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.
362-15.—G H Dalal Chhotalal Ramchordas & ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

112-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Sakinabai v. Ardesir M Madan, and ors, Matubhai J & M, Payne and Co., Merwanji K & Co., Part Heard.
131-14.—Payne and Co., Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr v. Ardesir M Madan and ors, Matubhai J & M, Edgelow G W & Co., Smetham B & Co., Merwanji K & Co.
1379-15.—Kanga & S, Ramjanally Bhaleo v. Rahimtoolla Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edgelow G W & Co.
1388-15.—D J Mantri, Balcrishna Balshet Gangan v. Laxmibai alias Radhabai, widow, and ors, S A Tyabjee, Subnis and G.
857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan, & ors. Judah and S.
1159-15.—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.
1462-15.—Dastur and Co., The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd. v. Bholabhai Nanabhai, and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.
536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mansukhbhai a firm v. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Little and Co.
1247-14.—Smetham B & Co., Dayaram Mangamal v. Kedarmal Chandrabhan, Jamsetji R and D.
153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jackeria Cassam alias Jackeria Baboo, and anr, Tyabji D and Co.
47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati, Hiralal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

324-15.—Nadirshaw & D, Popatlal Parbhudas v. Esmailji Lookmanji, & anr.
422-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v. Meeya Umer Karim.
423-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Kunatrai Dharamdas, a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Currimbhoy.
555-15.—Dubash & Co., Shah Ranaji Shellaji & Co., a firm v. Gowli Mahomed Haji Esmail.
605-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, Alexander Young, Ltd., v. Binning & Co., a firm.
629-15.—Dubash & Co., Shah Jeyroop Teja & Co., a firm, v Shah Bhikhabhai Dharamsey.
765-15.—Dubash & Co., Shah Jeyroop Teja & Co., a firm v. Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla.
779-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, The Bank of Bengal v. Gowridut Ganpatrai, a firm and anr.

PETETION FOR HEARING IN CHAMBERS.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Craigie B & Caroe, In Re the Howard and Bullough Mills, Co., Ltd. v. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and ors, Petitioners, Payne & Co.

FOR JUDGMENT IN COURT.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji, & ors v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.
193-16.—Payne & Co., Khensabai, widow, & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Ex.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part Heard.
1131-13.—Patell & Eze., Rahimtulla Meherally, & ors v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne & Co.
M J 1373-15.—Mulla & Mulla, May Stevenson v. Edward Turner Stevenson.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

3-16.—Patell & Eze., Bai Santokebai, widow, v. Bai Surajbai, widow, Dikshit D, and Pur.
5-16.—Shroff D & D, Premabai, widow, v. Bhannal Versey, Purnanand & Co.
6-16.—Motichand & D, Ghisalal Dwarkadas, & ors v. Sitabai, widow, Dikshit D & Pur.
10-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw Edalji Patel v. Bachubai Ardesir Patel, Ardesir H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors v. Benkorebai and ors, Madhowji K & Ch, Edgelow G W & Co.
82-16.—Little & Co., Aishabai, and anr v. Gordhandas Ranchhordas Bhagat, Edgelow G W & Co.
1229-15.—Payne and Co., Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha v. Kaluram Ramsukh, firm, Dik Dh & P, Pandia & Co.
243-16.—Kharas & Co. (for a pauper), Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir v. Sonabai, widow.
463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co.
410-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co., a firm, v. Jamnadas Sirdhar, Bhimji & Co.
545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and C.
554-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Co., Ld. v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg. Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation) & ors, Payne & Co., Bhai K & Gir.
1296-15.—Maneck Dastoor & Co., (for a pauper) —Haji Hasan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo.
1209-15.—Little & Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hussein Dalvi, Captain & V.
549-15.—Payne & Co., Ishalal Jugmohandas, & anr, v. Kalandas Jamnadas, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.
1447-14.—Bhanji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis, v. Napu Patramal, & anr, Judah & Solomon.
644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.
482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.
18-13.—Jamsetji R & D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlel.
S C Ct 4660-16767-15.—Bhanji & Co., Srinivasdas Sitaram, v. Harkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

INFRINGEMENT OF BRANDY TRADEMARK.

An important judgment for infringing the trade-mark of Messrs. J. Dewis Henry Mounie & Co.'s well-known brand of "Henry Mounier" brandy, was delivered by the Tribunal of Commerce in Cognac, France, and will be found in another portion of the paper.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

ACCUSED FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged one Shunker Atmaram with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested on Friday night at Kumbharwada on suspicion and searched, when he was found in possession of the cocaine. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 30. One Biku Rama was charged with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine without a license. He was convicted and fined Rs. 12.

A CO-WIFE'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner concluded the enquiry touching the death of a Hindu woman named Mithabai aged about 25 years who got injured by a fall from the fifth storey of her house at Frere Road on the 6th instant and died at the G. T. Hospital a few days after.
In her statement made before the Third Presidency Magistrate which was read out before the jury the deceased gave out that her husband ill treated her at the instance of her co-wife Luxmibai and that while she was going to the nanee on the fifth floor Luxmibai coming up from behind pushed her over and she fell on the fourth floor.
The Third Presidency Magistrate had made a note that he overheard the deceased's mother suggested to Mithabai in Cutchi dialect to accuse Luxmibai.
A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL OF A DOCK LABOURER.

An inquest was held on Saturday at the G. T. Hospital by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, on the body of one Rama Bhikha, a labourer working at the docks.
Mr. W. G. Francis, Assistant Constructor, R.I.M., deposed that on the 19th instant at 1-40 p.m. he ordered the serang to get two rafts on board the steamers which were in the yard. Owing to this the men were disturbed at their meals. When the serang was mustering the men, a few ran away and the deceased appeared to have fallen into the dock when attempting to hide himself. For hiding in the dock one must cross over a chain or crawl under it. The deceased had no business to be in the place.
The serang stated that just as the men were going to work an alarm was raised that some one had fallen down the dock.
The deceased was brought from there by the men and removed to the hospital.
The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. v. PARSI GYM.

FINE INNINGS BY McCORMACK.

A large number of spectators witnessed this annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana, which came off on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday. Both teams included a few Quadrangular players and the game provided some interesting sport though there was no tall scoring on either side. The Parsi Gymkhana going in to bat first were all disposed of for 104. To this total Kangs contributed 33. The Bombay Gymkhana replied with a total of 123, thus winning the match by 19 runs. On the visitors' side Hearson was the top scorer with 42 to his credit but a better game was given by McCormack who made his 49 in excellent style. The scores:

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A. H. Wadia (snr) b Adams	10
A. H. Wadia (jnr) c C. G. Stileman b Adams	0
B. S. Sanjana b Adams	11
S. M. Chothia st. Kirkwood b McCormack	12
Dr H. D. Kanga c and b Simms	20
J. D. Mody c and b McCormack	0
P. J. Chinoy c McCormack b Simms	13
B. E. Dadachanji c Racker b Sinfme	0
J. Elavia c Hearson b Simms	1
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.) not out	0
P. H. Darawala b Simms	0
Extras	5
Total	104

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

P. Racker b Darawala	6
Capt. T. W. Kirkwood run out	0
H. W. Kilby b Daruwala	6
F. F. Stileman l.b.w. b Elavia	20
K H. McCormack c Pavri b Kanga	49
H. L. Simms (Capt.) b Elavia	11
H. F. P. Hearson b Kanga	42
H. C. Quinn st. Chinoy b Kanga	6
C. D. Baker b Kanga	4
C. G. Stileman c Chothia b Daruwala	0
J. G. Adams not out	0
Extras	9
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsi Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Adams	13	23	3	3
Simms	14	23	4	3
C. G. Stileman	6	27	0	0
McCormack	4	19	0	3

Simms bowled three "no balls" and C. G. Stileman two "wide balls."

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Elavia	15	38	5	2
Daruwala	15	45	3	3
Pavri	3	14	0	0
Kanga	4	17	0	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, 26TH JULY 1916.

*1. Tent Pegging.—Horses and Ponies (two runs.)
*2. Jumping Horses and Ponies over fence, sacks, rail and "In and Out."
*3. Bending Race for men. A second race will be held for ladies if there are three or more entries.
4. Deck Quoits Ladies' nomination.—Gentlemen to ride a given course, and after handing horses to eyes will pick up tennis balls from a heap and give them to their partners. Each lady will endeavour to place five balls in a bucket; the rider will then return over the course to the winning post.
*5. V. C. Race.—Usual conditions.
6. Ladies Calling Race.—Will be run in heats of four. A lady will start from each corner of a square at which will be placed a Not at Home Box. They will ride right handed dropping a card into each box. A fifth box will be placed in the centre of the square. After leaving cards here the callers will ride to the winning post. Any lady knocking down a box will be disqualified. Ladies should bring their own cards.

(Weather permitting.)

*Items marked thus are open to all members of the Bombay Light Horse.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

There were three games played this evening in connection with the Challenge Shield competition. The crowd round the Calcutta F. C., ground was the biggest on record and they witnessed a very fast game between the 2/5th Hampshires from Secunderabad and Wari, and an Indian team from Dacca. Owing to the blazing sun the game started late and after the finish the military won by securing a score at the last moment during the extra period allowed.
The meeting between the 79th R. F. A. and the 1/7th. Hampshires produced a poor game ending in a pointless draw despite the extra time allowed. On the Dalhousie ground the North Staffordshires administered a bad defeat to the Kent Cyclists by 4-goals to 1, all the scoring taking place in the second half.

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The Editor cannot undertake to enter into any discussion, either by correspondence or otherwise, regarding letters or other contributions addressed to him for publication; nor can he guarantee to return rejected MSS. But if a sufficiently stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the return of MSS., if rejected, the same will be returned, though the Editor does not hold himself in any way responsible.

All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 24, 1916.

INDIA AND THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Now that the resolutions passed by the Paris Economic Conference, which met on June 14, 15, 16 and 17, are known in this country and the British Government has formally accepted them, it is necessary to consider anew the situation from India's point of view. The second prefatory resolution premises that "the Empires of Central Europe are to-day preparing in concert with their Allies for a contest on the economic plane which will not only survive the re-establishment of peace, but will at that time attain its full scope and intensity." Now, it can be scarcely asserted that we in India are acquainted with any such permanent economic concert of our enemies which would at any time create fresh troubles, if not armed warfare between the opposing nations. But the British Government, as well as their Allies seem to have knowledge of such an inhuman concert; and, therefore, it is perhaps not only wise, but prudent on their part to

"adopt and realize from now onward all measures requisite, on the one hand to secure for themselves and for the whole of the markets of the neutral countries, full economic independence and respect for sound commercial practice and on the other hand to facilitate the organization on a permanent basis of their economic alliance."

The measures considered were of three kinds:—

(1) measures for the period of war,

(2) temporary measures for the period of commercial, industrial, etc., reconstruction of the Allied countries and

(3) permanent measures of mutual assistance among the Allies.

As regards the first kind of measures there cannot, we think, be much scope for difference of opinions. That no goods originating in enemy countries should be imported into the Allied countries and no goods of ours should find their way into their countries is an obvious course of policy which has been, with one exception, more or less followed by all the Allies since the beginning of the war. Some particularly stringent measures may now be taken and the methods of the Allied Governments may be brought into complete and systematic co-ordination as a result of these resolutions. India cannot complain against them, though her representation would be certainly useful in settling any detailed measures. But the second class of measures are of an entirely different kind as they refer to a period immediately after the war. The first resolution of this class is to the effect that, to ensure the re-establishment of countries suffering from acts of destruction and spoliation, the Allies should jointly devise means to secure restoration to these countries of their raw material, industrial and commercial plant, etc., and to assist them in these respects. The third resolution more explicitly states that the Allies should conserve their natural resources for the Allied countries before all others. These resolutions obviously imply that India also, as a part of the British Empire, will have to direct her natural resources towards the ports of the Allies, if necessary, even at a loss. Moreover, India would seem to be particularly affected by this line of policy, as she is fertile in providing natural substances as raw material on an enormous scale. How far this policy would affect the agriculture and commerce of India after the war is over, and what loss they are likely to suffer there by would have to be carefully considered if this resolution is to be given effect to. India should also justly have a voice in determining the number of years during which these temporary measures should continue. The other resolutions, comprised under the second heading, are aimed more or less against the enemy Powers pursuing any policy of favouritism or dumping their goods on the markets of the Allied countries. Further, the whole commerce of the enemy Powers is to be submitted to special treatment and the goods originating in their own countries are to be subjected either to prohibition or to a special regime of an effective character. This protection from the enemy's goods would, of course, mean preference for the Allies' goods. This general policy may be expedient from the Imperial point of view. But it is certain that measures of this kind must seriously affect the interests of India, as Indians would not be able always to buy their goods in the cheapest market. Unfortunately, both these methods would seem to put India in a somewhat precarious and uncomfortable, if not altogether a dangerous, position. India is enormously rich in natural resources which will have to be sold in a more restricted market than before the war. On the other hand, India imports a large portion of the manufactured goods she requires, from foreign countries, which cannot be bought from the enemy countries, even after peace is signed. India is, perhaps, the weakest member of the Allied countries and therefore stands the greatest chance of losing by these restrictions on her import as well as export trade. The resolutions are good so far as almost all the Allied countries are concerned. They would more often gain than lose, and if they lose to a certain extent, they are rich enough to afford some loss. All Indians, therefore, would agree that some provisions were necessary for the special protection of weaker countries like India. But India was not represented at the Conference. And how far, we wonder, did any of the delegates trouble themselves to think about India? The resolutions of the third class indicating measures to be devised for mutual assistance show, even to a greater extent, the stake which India has in the discussions of the Conference. First of all, the Allies will take the necessary steps to render themselves independent of the enemy countries, in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles. For this purpose, the Allies may have recourse either to enterprises subsidized, or directed by their respective Governments, or to Custom duties, or prohibitions of a temporary or permanent character. Further, to permit interchange of their products, the Allies will take measures to facilitate their mutual trade relations. Before this country congratulates itself on the adoption of this policy, we should remember that the Allies, as a body, and not individual countries, are sought to be made independent by these resolutions. If some countries like India can supply natural resources to England and France and their Colonies, these in turn can supply India with the manufactured goods she wants, well and good. But the resolutions, far from developing the industries of India, tend to make her even more dependent on the Allied manufacturing countries as the enemy countries and the neutrals would be reduced to a less advantageous position. A weak and poor country, like India, when brought into a close and exclusive economic union with countries, far advanced politically and economically, stands a danger of losing rather than profiting. Here again a resolution was necessary for the protection of the interests of a weak partner, especially because the resolutions of this class are to be permanently effective.

We need not inquire here how the neutrals, like America, will relish these resolutions, which materially affect their interests. But it is certain that our trade will be still further dislocated after the war is over by the policy of special preference to be accorded to our Allies over neutrals. The claim for India's representation on the Economic Conference is even more keenly felt now than before. Great apprehensions arise in our mind as to the losses which we may have to suffer on account of this closer and more exclusive economic union of the Allies, while the prospect of India's industrial development remains as gloomy as ever. The case of India would have been at least considered if her representative had been present at the Conference. What is done, however, cannot be undone. But Reuter has informed us that another meeting of the Conference is very likely to be held to consider measures on a more extensive scale. Hence it is not too late to ask that India's case should be adequately presented and duly considered. More definite and detailed provisions are likely to be framed and we can easily see how much our economic fate will depend on the application of these general provisions. The framing of a definite policy in relation to India will require knowledge, such as accredited representatives of India alone can bring to the Conference. Two demands therefore must be reiterated before the British Government. First, the resolutions passed by the Conference should be sent to the Government of India and Indian commercial bodies for the suggestion of any resolutions calculated to protect the interests of India and for the drawing up of a scheme of commercial policy consistently with these resolutions. Secondly,—and this should be asked now with greater emphasis than before,—that India ought to be represented, through an official and at least one non-official, at the further sittings of the Conference when more detailed provisions are likely to be discussed.

THE THREE-SHIFT SYSTEM.

It has been conclusively demonstrated, and nowhere more conclusively than in the munition factories all over Great Britain which have been working day and night, that if short hours of working involve "a hideous waste of fixed capital," long hours of working are wasteful in another way, namely, of human energy. Regarding short hours of working it has been shown that it is folly to design and build expensive machines and to erect factories with every convenience for efficient working and then to use this costly plant for less than half the day. On the other hand, the munition factories have clearly pointed out the grievous mistake of dividing the twenty-four hours into only two shifts. The result is that the working period has been found "too long for the maximum efficiency of the normal human being." It is generally recognised that when the war is over and all the labour commandeered in various directions for the purpose of forging instruments of destruction is released and freed to work without compulsion, the suggested three-shift system would prove invaluable and tend to mitigate the severity of labour. It is expected that the human machine will thus have that necessary rest which physiologists demand for its prolonged efficiency. It would enable the wage-earning classes, as a body, to earn higher wages and also to enjoy greater leisure. The writer of "Industrial Reconstruction" in the "Edinburgh Review," says "the economy of production arising out of the fuller use of fixed capital and out of the greater efficiency of the human machine would create a margin out of which higher wages could be paid. Simultaneously the necessity of finding three persons for each twenty-four hour period instead of one person would increase the demand for labour, and so give the working man the power of demanding a higher wage."

Assuming that the three-shift system is sound and will do all that is expected of it by a full and fair trial, it is asked how will the employer dispose of the increased output of his factory? The answer is:

"That the increased earnings of the workpeople in themselves constitute a very important—perhaps ultimately the most important—factor in the demand for commodities. Goods pay for goods, and if work people demand better clothing, larger houses, more expensive holidays and a greater variety of imported luxuries, the goods they make will be exchanged through the mechanism of commerce for the comforts and pleasures which they buy. Provided the wages of the work people increase step by step with the increased output of work, there is no reason to fear any glut of the goods."

Apart from the advantages which are claimed as above for the three-shift system and which can be fully tested by practical trials, it is urged that the system would have the further advantage of rendering financially possible longer annual holidays for the masses. The one important question which suggests itself in connection with this proposal is whether the workers themselves would take to it kindly. It all depends on the workers first fully apprehending the benefits arising from the system. How can they be made to apprehend these? Not by means of leaflets and lectures. Here and there such means may make an impression. But where large masses have to be persuaded of the advantages offered, it is essential that employers of large industries in various directions should give the lead. The system should be given a full and fair trial for at least three years. Should all the advantages presently claimed for it be realised, it may be taken for granted that workers will not lag in profiting by it. The concrete should, therefore, be held before them. Once the concrete is realised the tide will turn. There will be a general demand among workers for the three-shift system. And if employers sympathetically respond to the demand, the materialisation of this new scheme of reconstructed labour is bound to be an accomplished fact. But the first step must be taken by leading employers of large labour in cooperation with the trade unions, which are such a strong power for the weal or woe of the working classes.

Notes of the Day.

Total Prohibition in Britain.

The memorial presented to Government, appealing for total prohibition, must command the approval of all who are anxious to see that the triumph of the Allies should come as early as possible. That the contribution of Britain in the war,—on land and sea and air and not least in providing the sinews of war,—has been the greatest is undoubted. But by the adoption of the step suggested by the memorial Britain will, besides firing the imagination and resolution of her own people, make up for that inadequacy of moral contribution which her failure to follow the lead of Russia and France and of her own King as regards total abstinence showed. The ultimate acceptance of the compulsory system of military service was a great step in the direction of meeting this inadequacy of moral strength and total prohibition will complete the process.

"Unity" in Germany.

Evidence daily accumulates to show that the solidarity of the German people is being threatened by internal dissensions. From the mail papers it appears that the German Chancellor has still been engaged in controversy with Herr Kapp,—the Chief of the Prussian pamphleteers attacking Government,—who, according to the Conservatives, is a much misunderstood and aggrieved patriot whom the Chancellor has insulted. The "North-German Gazette" provides for the first time some account of Herr Kapp's actual language. In one passage of his pamphlet he said:—

The Imperial Chancellor appeals to the absolute necessity for the unity of the people, which, at such a time as this, ought to support him with entire confidence. The phrase "unity" is beginning to play the same unhappy part which was played in 1806 after Jena by the traitorous phrase "Calm is the first duty of a citizen."

Municipalities and Housing.

One of the most effective means of improving housing conditions in growing cities is for local authorities to develop areas outside the city limits in accordance with the best town-planning principles and lead the way to private individuals by erecting thereon suitable, cheap and attractive dwellings. The finances of the municipalities being what they are, it is almost impossible to expect them to undertake this work. The Government of Bombay seem to have recognised this fact; for, in November last, they addressed the following two proposals to the Government of India:—

(i) That, whenever the state of the finances permits, advances should be placed at the disposal of municipalities, under the Local Authorities Loans Act, to enable them to finance schemes for the erection of dwellings on the areas developed by them, such advances to be conditional on the adoption of a prescribed standard of sanitation in the construction of these buildings.

(ii) That, when funds are available, loans should be advanced by Government, on the recommendation of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to building societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, for the purpose of erecting houses, subject to the same condition as in the case of municipalities regarding the adoption of a prescribed standard of sanitation in construction, and subject, in the case of societies with a limited liability, to certain further conditions.

Answer.—A Pious Wish!

It was to be expected that, in view of the existing financial situation, the Government of India would not hear of any such proposal,—at least for the present, though they have expressed the pious wish that it may be possible in the meantime for municipalities to undertake from their own resources,—which are admittedly insufficient for their present needs,—the erection of a few selected model dwellings to serve as standards for private houses. Regarding the second proposal, the Government of India have very properly refused to assist the building societies of the kind referred to in the manner proposed. Direct State-aid to such societies may be deprecated as greatly militating against their co-operative character. This, of course, does not mean that the indirect financial assistance which the higher financial institutions of the co-operative systems have been demanding should not soon be forthcoming.

Overcrowding in Pilgrim Trains.

The Committee which recently toured through the chief centres of pilgrimage in Southern India, enquiring into the sanitary and other arrangements at these places, has submitted its report. One of the principal questions enquired into was that of overcrowding at the pilgrim centres and on the railways during the pilgrim season. The Committee found that the facilities afforded by the present well-connected system of railways in India has tended to minimise to a considerable extent the dangers of overcrowding at the places of pilgrimage by distributing the enormous crowds over several centres and over all the months of the year, instead of confining them to particular seasons, as was the case formerly. The finding, however, of the Committee, as regards overcrowding in trains during the pilgrim season, is not so convincing. The Committee has come to the conclusion that "at festival times there is very considerable overcrowding on the South Indian Railway, and that the complaint about overcrowding is certainly a genuine grievance, and is by no means confined to festival occasions. The Committee, however, doubts whether the crowd is so excessive as to constitute a scandal." It may be pertinently asked in this connection, as has been done by the Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao, a member of the Committee, in his minute of dissent, at what exact stage "the very considerable overcrowding" would constitute a "scandal." Mr. Rao is quite right when he says he is not prepared to apply any other test than that defined by the statute. If the statute is to be consistently transgressed by the railway companies, what on earth is its use? We hope non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council will not allow the matter to rest where the Committee has left it.

Plague-free Punjab.

After a nineteen years' visitation, the entire Punjab is now officially declared free from plague. No plague cases were reported during the three weeks ending on the 15th instant and the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, hopes that the province has bid good-bye to the epidemic for ever. Usually, plague dies out in the Punjab by the end of May, but this year, it seems, a marked decline was noticed in April, a month in which the mortality from it in the province has always been the highest. Since April the decline has been very rapid and for the first time in its long career it has been quiescent for full three weeks in succession since the last week of last month. Plague first put in its appearance in the Punjab in October 1897 in the village of Khatker Kalan and, in spite of all measures taken to segregate it, it spread over the whole province within the next few years. The province has paid, perhaps, the highest toll of any province in India to the fell epidemic. The total mortality from the disease since its first appearance in the Punjab can be counted by millions. The province, therefore, will heave a sigh of relief, now that it is rid of the plague at last. The vigilance of the public and the sanitary authorities of the province, however, will have still to be fully exercised for some time, to prevent the possibility of its reappearance next year.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

SIR M. DURAND APPOINTED GOVERNOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 21.

Sir Mortimer Durand has been nominated Governor of the School of Oriental Studies by the Royal Asiatic Society in succession to Lord Reay, who has resigned on account of his frequent absence from London.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

£87,000,000 SPENT YEARLY ON ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. McKenna to-day informed a deputation of Municipalities that a grant of six million sterling had been placed at the disposal of the Statutory Committee on Pensions after the war, in addition to the million already granted.

Further amounts should be the result of voluntary subscriptions not taxation as urged by the deputation. The Government was spending eighty-millions yearly on separation allowances and pensions and the sum was growing weekly.

TROOP TRAIN TRAGEDY.

MATTER BEING INVESTIGATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain in reply to Mr. Astor read telegrams from the Viceroy dated June 15th and 19th and July 15th and 20th regarding the troop train incident, stating that the train carried three medical officers two second-class carriages fitted as hospitals with fans, a coffe-shop and a good supply of ice and there was no overcrowding.

The matter is being investigated and a full report will be issued as soon as possible.

SILVER MARKET.

CHINA INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 21.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says activity in Indian bazaars caused a recovery, but China sales led to a renewed fall. The rise in the price of money in London unsettled China exchange, so the possibility of adverse influence from China exists.

Owing to the departure of the Americans many Mexican silver mines have been shut down.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DVINA CROSSED.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS.

ACTIVITY IN CANAL ZONE.

SUCCESSES IN EAST AFRICA.

The Russians have begun extensive operations on the Riga front. A German communiqué admits the Russians have crossed the Dvina. Three lines of German trenches have been captured and many prisoners and guns.

Above the junction of the Styr and the Lipa the Russians dislodged the enemy from organised works and captured fords over the Styr. The enemy fled in disorder.

The Russians are steadily advancing on Hungary and have captured the heights of Marmarosziget.

It is officially announced that the Russians have captured the town of Gumishkaneb, 45 miles north-west of Baiburt.

North of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance pushed as far as Fourneaux wood and the British are in possession of the north part.

On the right of the Meuse the French progressed in the Fleury region taking prisoners.

A Turkish force is reported to have advanced westward of El Arish in the Suez Canal zone to five miles east of Katia where it is entrenching. British mounted troops are getting into contact with the enemy.

The Italians have captured the Rolle Pass and have scored other successes, completing the possession of the Vallone mountain.

The British in East Africa have occupied Muhiza and Amani, driving the Germans southward over the Pangani river. The British are in effective possession of the whole Usatbara railway which is being repaired.

M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned owing to ill health.

It is reported from America that Persia has sent an ultimatum to Turkey regarding trespasses in Persia.

SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT OF £450,000,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

A supplementary vote of credit of 450 millions for the war is officially announced.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE DVINA.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN RIGA REGION

THE RIGA FRONT

EXTENSIVE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

THE DVINA CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 22.

The German communiqué admits that the Russians have crossed the Dvina. This is not mentioned in the Russian communiqué but it has now leaked out in Petrograd that the Russians have begun extensive operations on the Riga front.

The first intimation was a telegram to the "Novoe Vremya" announcing the capture of three lines of German trenches and many prisoners and guns.

Now the Riga correspondent of the "Bourse Gazette" describes the population of the town as listening with great joy to the tremendous bombardment which commenced on July 16th.

LAHORE, July 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Reports received in Rome from Petrograd state General Kuropatkin's artillery has broken up Marshal Hindenburg's trenches and caused colossal casualties. Marshal Hindenburg has lost heavily in counter-attacks.

RUSSIANS PENETRATE ENEMY WORKS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 23.

A communiqué says:—Fierce fighting is taking place on the left wing of the Riga position. The Russians have penetrated enemy works at several points.

FORDS OVER STYR CAPTURED

ENEMY FLEE IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 21.

The communiqué says:—Above the junction of the Styr and Lipa we dislodged the enemy from organised works and captured fords over the Styr. The enemy fled in disorder.

At Berestechko, where fighting is proceeding, we have taken 1,600 prisoners.

On the Caucasus front we have captured 430 men in the Kialkitchevli district and important convoys.

FIGHTING IN LIPA VALLEY.

RUSSIANS ROUT THE ENEMY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 22.

The communiqué states that three-thousand prisoners have been taken at the junction of the Styr and Lipa.

General Sakharoff's troops were subjected to a concentrated bombardment while crossing the marshes in the Lipa Valley, but they crossed the river and routed the enemy, pouring a deadly fire into the fleeing columns. They took a thousand prisoners and several guns.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE SOUTH OF LIPA.

AUSTRO-GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 22.

A communiqué says:—The Russian advance continued south of the River Lipa. General Sakaharoff's troops on the 20th and 21st instant captured 300 officers and 12,000 men, including a general and a colonel. These captures bring the Austrian and German losses since July 16th to 26,000. An Austrian regiment was surrounded on the right bank of the Styr, south of the confluence with the Lipa, and surrendered.

The Russians are steadily advancing on Hungary and have captured the heights of Marmarosziget.

DNIESTER IN FLOOD.

BENEFITING THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 22.

Floods on the Dniester are benefiting the enemy by liberating troops to reinforce Kovel, Vladimir-Volynsk, Bukovina and the Transylvania fronts, where more heavy fighting is consequently expected. Military operations on the Dniester will probably be impracticable for a month.

THE CANAL ZONE.

TURKS ENTRENCHING EAST OF KATIA.

BRITISH MOUNTED TROOPS IN CONTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

It is officially announced that a Turkish force is reported to have advanced westward of El Arish to five miles east of Katia where it is entrenching. Our mounted troops are getting into contact with the enemy. Hostile aircraft attacked Suez on the 21st instant. There were few casualties.

REPORTED PERSIAN ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A central News telegram from Washington says that the State Department learns that Persia has sent an ultimatum to Turkey regarding trespasses in Persia.

ALLIES' WAR TACTICS.

CONTINUOUS PRESSURE BEING EXERTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 22.

General Russki interviewed in Petrograd *en route* for Finland, whither he is going for a period of convalescence, said that the Allies were aiming at continuous pressure at a number of different points. If they avoided the mistake of advancing too quickly, the end would come sooner than was expected.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

GUMISHKANEH CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 21.

It is officially announced that the Russians have captured the town of Gumishkaneh, forty miles north-west of Baiburt.

LAHORE, July 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A Russian official statement says the Russians have occupied Kighi at the junction of the roads from Erzerum and Baiburt to Erzingan and admits a retreat in the neighbourhood of Revanduz.

FEEDING STARVING POLAND.

AMERICA'S REQUEST TO BELLIGERENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

President Wilson has personally appealed to European rulers to co-operate in feeding the starving population of Poland. He asks the British, French and Russians to allow the passage of foodstuffs and the Germans and Austrians to guarantee that they shall be exclusively allotted to civilians.

STARVING AUSTRIANS.

DOGS AND CATS ALREADY DEVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 22.

An ex-towncouncillor of Vladimir-Volynsk, who escaped, says that the Austrians have deported to Austria, or forced to labour on defences, all able-bodied males.

The remaining inhabitants are starving. The cheapest black bread is a rouble a pound. There is no meat and cats and dogs have long since been devoured. Typhoid is prevalent.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 22.

M. Sazanoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned. He is succeeded by M. Sturmer, who retains the Premiership. M. Khvostoff is appointed Minister of the Interior and M. Makaroff, Minister of Justice.

The Tsar, in a rescript addressed to M. Sazanoff, dwells on that Minister's zeal in the service of his Majesty and of Russia, and regrets that the state of his health has compelled him to resign.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

FIGHT EOR FOURNEAUX WOOD.

BRITISH OCCUPY SOUTH PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 21.

The British communiqué says north of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance pushed as far as Fourneaux wood and we drove the enemy out of the wood.

The enemy counter-attacked at night after an intense bombardment with gas shells and succeeded in entering the north part of the wood, but failed to dislodge us from the south.

The battle continues without intermission between the Leipzig Redoubt, on the West, and Delville wood, on the east. There is no change elsewhere.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES.

GERMANS USE GAS AND TEAR SHELLS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The British communiqué reports that artillery on both sides has been more active during the past twelve hours. The British front line and support trenches in several places have been heavily bombarded with gas shells and tear shells. There was nothing else important.

LULL IN BATTLE AREA.

NUMEROUS FIGHTS IN THE AIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 22.

General Haig in the communiqué last night reported a comparative lull in the main battle area.

The enemy entered our front trenches in the Leipzig salient, but were immediately driven out.

The general situation is unchanged. Aviators in fine weather yesterday continued successful attacks on points of military importance. Hostile aircraft was inactive till the evening, when there was much fighting behind the German lines.

One of our offensive patrols encountered eleven German machines three of which were shot down one being in flames.

Another encounter between four British and six German machines lasted forty-five minutes. One Fokker was shot down and another was badly damaged by our fire. The remaining four broke off the fight.

During many other air fights a fifth German machine was forced to the ground. Our total losses during the day were one machine.

It it now established that the enemy's assault on Delville Wood on a front of two thousand yards on July 18th was made by at least thirteen battalions drawn from four different divisions. The enemy's losses were correspondingly great.

ACTIVITY IN THE AIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 22.

A British communiqué says:—There is nothing important to report on the British front. Our airmen destroyed six hostile aeroplanes. Several other German machines were forced to the ground damaged. One British machine was brought down by gun-fire and two others are missing.

ALLIES' SUPERIORITY OVER GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 20th July, says:—

The course of the war has been profoundly influenced by the events of the past three weeks. The battle of the Somme has proved that the lines held by the Germans cannot resist the onset of efficient troops. It has also proved that the Allies are more efficient than the Germans for the positions seized by the Allies north and south of the Somme are at least as difficult and twice as extensive as those which the Germans have been able to seize near Verdun during the five months. The French and British have power to breach the German lines. Our troops are superior alike in efficiency and in mass we can drain his reserves of strength and lower the German moral. Breaches in the line will multiply and the line to be rolled up in sections. German counter-attacks will be attempted but only speed up the wastage of German reserves and so tend to shorten the war.

ON THE RIGHT OF THE MEUSE.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

CONTINUED AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 22.

The communiqué says there was a violent bombardment on the right of the Meuse. An enemy attack south of Damloup collapsed.

The Germans were heavily repulsed in the Vosges, north-west of Saint Die.

The communiqué reports continued aerial activity. Our air squadrons yesterday thrice bombarded the railway yards at the Metz-Sablons station, which is the principal distributing point for stores and troops for the Verdun front.

Over a hundred bombs were dropped on the station building and sidings. Heavy damage was observed. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Belfort but did no damage.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 21.

The communiqué reports that at dusk the enemy counter-attacked our new positions south of Soyecourt. The battalion leading the assault was caught by our barrage machine-gun fire and driven back in disorder with heavy losses.

The night was quiet on the Somme. There was great reciprocal artillery fire at Chattancourt and Fleury.

Our air squadrons bombed several important points on the enemy front, including railway stations. An enemy aeroplane again bombarded the open towns of Baccarat and Luneville, which is regarded as justifying reprisals.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BOMBS BELFORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 22.

Last night's communiqué said that there had been nothing to report since the morning. A German aeroplane bombed Belfort. The damage done was insignificant.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN FLEURY REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 23.

A communiqué says:—On the right of the Meuse we progressed in the Fleury region, taking prisoners. Nothing of importance occurred elsewhere.

BATTLE FIELDS OF THE WEST

SUPREME DECISIONS OF THE WAR.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 22.

In an interview, Sir Douglas Haig said, "The supreme decisions of the war are on the battlefields of the West. There it is we must impose peace, for which it will be worth our while to have fought, for we shall have earned it."

BATTLE OF ARMENTIERES.

THE ATTACK DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters wires:—

The blow struck at the enemy on July 19th was made at a spot were it was apparently unexpected on a front of three thousand yards south of Armentieres. Artillery for five days previously had insistently pounded the entanglements and rain-soaked parapets on the whole front.

The bombardment quickened in the morning of the 19th on the above sector and the range was lifted in the evening to form a barrage. Then an infantry attack was launched and in it the Australians took a full share.

German artillery and machine-guns, hitherto comparatively silent, opened very hotly immediately the assault started, but the Australians and British, some of whom were receiving their baptism of fire, swept on without wavering over the spongy no-man's land and bayoneted and bombed and made prisoners of those Bavarians who dared to remain in the front line.

We destroyed dugouts, mineshafts, stores and wires and withdrew with the booty and prisoners who were in a woe-begone state. Incessant raids have demoralised the Germans and this confirms the impression of their value. These incursions are wearing the enemy down.

IRON CROSS INCIDENT.

The following incident occurred during the final clearing up at Ovillers:—

An officer prisoner offered the subaltern of the guard his iron cross for "doing what we considered impossible." The subaltern thanked him but declined it saying that Britons were not accustomed to depriving an unfortunate enemy of the reward for bravery.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO GAIN TIME.

RECENT WOODLAND FIGHTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

A press correspondent at the British front expresses the opinion that the German counter-attacks are not made in the hope that they will succeed in recovering or holding anything the enemy has lost. Their object is rather to gain time for the preparation of new defences further back. The correspondent in question and other correspondents at the front highly praise the conduct of certain London regiments including the Queen's Westminsters, the London Rifle Brigade, and the London Scottish. On the extreme left of the original advance near Gommecourt our men broke through successfully but neglected to clear up dug outs whence the enemy emerged with machine guns which he succeeded in bringing into action. These together with the German curtain of fire prevented our supports from coming up. Our front line was thus isolated under heavy fire of all kinds but the troops repulsed the counter-attacks and finally in diminished numbers fought their way back.

The correspondent of "The Times" endeavours to convey an impression of the recent woodland fighting. The enemy have been in possession of these woods for a period of eighteen months and have run trenches across them fixed barbed wire entanglements from tree to tree, constructed dugouts forty feet deep, and strong positions at corners. Other advantages of his position are drives for forestry purposes which run through the woods but our guns have invariably smashed down trees in all directions and ploughed the earth into pits and ridges. The chief difference between the ridges and the remainder of the wood now is that the former are more easily swept by the enemy's machine guns. Fighting in these woods is always terrible. Nevertheless we have cleared out over a score of them from half an acre to 200 acres in extent.

SUCCESSES IN EAST AFRICA.

ENEMY BEING DRIVEN TO THE SOUTH.

MUHIZA AND AMANI OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 22.

The War Office announces that General Smuts reports that on the 21st instant, enemy forces which were endeavouring to intertere with our communications west of Tanga were driven off southward over the Pangani river. Muhiza and Amani have been occupied. We are in effective possession of the whole Usatbara Railway which is being repaired.

The War Office also issues a Belgian official statement that a strong enemy force which was dislodged by the British occupation of Bukoba and Karagwe, found its retreat barred by a weaker Belgian force in the south-west corner of Victoria Nyanza. The bulk of the German Europeans were killed or captured. The remnant fled in the direction of Mariahilf. The German commander was captured.

We found the German steamers Mwanza and Otto Heinrich, scuttled in Stuhlmann Sound. Quantities of arms and munitions and forty boxes of specie were captured. The vessels can easily be raised.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS CAPTURE THE ROLLE PASS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 22.

The Italian communiqué says the Italians captured the Rolle Pass and have scored other successes, completing the possession of the Vallone mountain.

RETALIATORY MEASURES AGAINST AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, July 22.

The decree extends to all enemy countries and their allies regarding retaliatory measures adopted against Austria in June 1915.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 22

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Exchange correspondent at Amsterdam says Berlin telegrams foretell an Italian declaration of war in a few days.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent, Signor Boselli told journalists further tangible proofs of solidarity between Italy and the Allies would presently be forthcoming.

REPEAL OF THE PRESS ACT.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

"REPUGNANT TO TRADITIONS OF BRITISH RULE."

The following is the full text of the representation made by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on the grave universal discontent that has been aroused in the country by the recent arbitrary enforcement of the provisions of the Indian Press Act of 1910. The memorial, after dealing with the circumstances of the passing of the Act, points out that it sins against the very first and basic principle of British legislation and prays for its repeal.

May it please your Excellency,

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg to approach your Excellency in Council to represent your Excellency the universal feelings of grave dissatisfaction and discontent which have been aroused in the country by the arbitrary character and enforcement of the provisions of Act I of 1910, (An Act to provide for the better Control of the Press), called the Indian Press Act, 1910 and to pray for its repeal.

The main grounds on which it was deemed expedient by Government to move the Legislature to pass the Act and on which the Legislature eventually passed it were these:—

(1) That the law dealing with *anarchy* and *sedition* required strengthening. (See the statement of Objects and Reasons of Bill No. III, 1910).

(2) That in this country there is very little public opinion, and its place must be supplied by law, and that, therefore, this law, when it is passed, "will be a great public educator." (See the speech of the Mover of the Bill, the late Hon. Sir Herbert Risley, replying on the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council).

(3) That though, in the first instance, the Act left it to the *Executive* to decide whether any offence under the Act had been committed and to enforce its penal clauses accordingly, yet the action of the Executive in that respect was subjected by certain provisions of the Act to two substantial safeguards calculated to remove the taint of arbitrariness from the measure and to prevent and correct all miscarriage of justice, those two safeguards being (1) the obligation imposed by the Act on the Executive to state in its order the grounds for its action and the nature and particulars of the offence and (2) the right given by the Act to the party punished by the Executive to appeal to and seek redress from the highest Judicial Tribunal, viz., the High Court.

Your Excellency's Memorialists venture to submit most respectfully that every one of these grounds, which were in the nature of solemn and responsible assurances to the people and the press, has proved illusory, and the Act stands disclosed as a measure, which having a tendency to operate far beyond the objects contemplated in those assurances, reduces the Press and all expression of opinion, however wholesome and loyal, by means of newspapers, books, leaflets, pamphlets and the like to absolute impotence.

AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE.

Dealing with the *first* of the grounds above set forth, viz., that the Act was meant to deal with *anarchy* and *sedition*—a reference to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to the speeches of the official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, in particular the speech made by the late Hon. Sir Herbert Risley in introducing the Bill into the Council, leave no doubt that, according to the intentions of Government, the object of the measure was to "restrain the Press within the limits of legitimate discussion" by means of a preventive law, relating to anarchy and sedition, because the laws, already in force before this Act came into operation, were such as could be enforced only after the mischief of anarchy and sedition had been done, and they were moreover uncertain in their application to veiled sedition. But the Act has been demonstrated to operate outside the limits of *anarchy* and *sedition*, whether open or veiled, and to bring within the purview of the sweeping language of Section (4), defining sedition and anarchy, even legitimate discussion of the most healthy, judicious and moral character, having no connection with or taint of either anarchical or seditious sentiments and teaching. On this point your Excellency's Memorialists have only to draw attention to the very comprehensive words of Section (4), which speak for themselves, and the interpretation put upon them by his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Calcutta in its Judgment in the *Comrade* case which held that the words of the Section "would certainly extend to writings that may even command approval." The publication concerned in the *Comrade* case was acknowledged both by the Advocate-General who appeared in that case for Government and also by the High Court to be neither *anarchical* nor *seditious* but to be legitimate criticism; and yet the High Court found itself powerless to interfere and to set aside the action of Government, penalising the publication, because of the wide and sweeping language of the Section. Your Excellency's Memorialists beg to submit that such a meaning of the Act would not and indeed could not have been intended by Government. The Act has become in point of fact a trap for both the wary and the unwary despite the good intentions and assurances of Government.

THE UNDESIRABLE DIRECTION IN WHICH IT MOVES.

With that feature of the law disclosed, it can hardly be contended with any show of reason that the Act has served or can serve the purposes of the *second* of the grounds mentioned in para 3 above viz., that the Act would be a great public educator in the sense of promoting a sound public opinion which will not suspect the motives and intentions of Government but will help them in all reasonable measures to suppress sedition. The law was professedly intended to deal with anarchy and sedition, and was passed at a time when anarchical crime was rife, but it turns out in reality to be a measure which brings within its grip even legitimate criticism and makes the diffusion of sound and healthy knowledge and comment, even though free from the taint of anarchical or seditious teaching, subject to the arbitrary action of the Executive. Such a law can have no other tendency than to educate the public in the direction of grave discontent and dissatisfaction. Since the law came into force, a large number of Newspapers has been suppressed under it and the recent instance of the "New India" Newspaper of Madras, from which security has been taken under the Act without any intimation of the reasons for it, affords incontestible proof of the undesirable direction in which the Act tends to move as "a public educator" by leaving the public ignorant of the nature and particulars of the offence charged against the Newspapers dealt with under it and consequently leaving the public at large to make their own guesses, and to regard the Executive in the light of arbitrary authority.

THE TWO-FOLD ASSURANCES.

The mischief of that kind of public education becomes all the more glaring when the *third* of the grounds mentioned in para 2 of this Memorial is examined by the light of the history of the actual operation of the Act since it came into force. What were the official assurances given to present the Act to the public in the light of a saving measure so safeguarded as to prevent and correct arbitrariness of Executive action and all hardship and injustice, and make the Executive hesitate before setting its drastic provisions into motion? The assurances were two-fold. One, that the local Government passing an order of forfeiture under the Act had cast upon it the peremptory obligation "to state or describe in the order the offending words or articles or pictures or engravings or whatever it is upon which it bases its order of forfeiture" and to take care that it is "no making an order without allowing the man to know what he is being punished for." That safeguard, which was emphasised as a salutary feature of the Act making for justice, was inserted to open the way for another and even more salutary provision which entitled the person adjudged guilty under the Act by the local Government to appeal against the Order to the High Court. The then Law Member of the Government of India—the Hon. Sir (then Mr.) S. P. Sinha—who admittedly had a hand in the drafting of the Act and who helped to carry it through in the Legislative Council, spoke of this latter safeguard as in itself "a great check" which "will incline the local Government to be careful and cautious before exercising this great right" given to it of ordering forfeiture. These two safeguards have, however, been held by his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Calcutta to be in effect useless, because *first* as to the obligation imposed by the Act on the local Government to state in its penal order the nature and words of the offence, it is rendered null and void by another section (namely, section 22) which validates the order even if it is defective for want of reasons, so that the local Government is free to punish without giving any reasons and *secondly*, as to the second safeguard—viz., the appeal to the High Court—the High Court of Calcutta has decided in the *Comrade* case that having regard to the sweeping character of the definition of anarchy and sedition in section (4) the language of which is "as wide as human ingenuity could make it," embracing "the whole range of varying degrees of assurance from certainty on the one side to the very limits of impossibility on the other," "it is difficult to say to what lengths the operation of the section might not be plausibly extended by an ingenious mind" and that, therefore, the power of the High Court to interfere and set aside the order of the local Government is "of the narrowest." The result is that these safeguards, so solemnly declared as the redeeming features of the Act ensuring justice and correcting arbitrary action, have proved absolute nullities as if they did not exist in the Act at all.

GRAVE HARDSHIP.

Your Excellency's Memorialists have dealt heretofore with the grave consequences arising from the existence of this Act chiefly from the point of view of its interference with legitimate freedom of public discussion, and the repugnant character of the machinery by which its provisions are enforced against public journals and their conductors. But they would also point out the hardships and harassment to which the producers of other forms of literature and the printing and publishing trades at large are subjected by its everyday working. They do not wish to burden this Memorial with a detailed examination of this aspect of the workings of the Act but they are informed that many cases of grave hardship have occurred and continue to occur, by reason of the provisions which entail upon the owners of presses, for instance, the necessity of making declarations under the Act when a change of premises is necessitated, or changes take place in the proprietorship or in the name of the printer or publisher of any publication. The magistrate in these cases relies upon police reports for his guidance, and a power of harassment is thus placed in the hands of the police which it is most undesirable that they should possess, especially in view of the assurance given, on behalf of the Government, by Sir Herbert Risley at the time of the passing of the Act that at no satge would the police step in in its administration. Sometimes when a small press is changing hands, the demand for security, made on police reports, is sufficient to render the transaction ruinous from a business point of view. There are other directions in which the production of literary works, both of a political and non-political character, is unfairly and unnecessarily hampered;-in cases, for instance, in which authors of novels have had to suffer through their books being proscribed without having the offending passages pointed out to them, in order that they might be given the opportunity of expunging those to whioh exception is taken. Newspaper-owners, press-owners, editors, authors, publishers all have to suffer in the conduct of their daily business, by an enactment which places their profession or trade under penalties and disabilities which are inflicted without the opportunity of the offender being allowed either to defend himself or to know the nature of his offence. It is inevitable that the existence of such powers in the hands of the Executive must tend to paralyse the conduct of their business by those whom it affects.

REPUGNANT TO GENIUS AND TRADITIONS OF BRITISH RULE.

Your Excellency's Memorialists beg humbly to submit that an act of this character should not remain on the Statute Book because it is not calculated to serve the ends of sound and just administration. It was passed at a time when the public mind as well as the mind of Government was disturbed by the frequency of anarchical crime. That time has passed away and the peace and quiet and spirit of loyalty which have prevailed and manifested themselves signally in a variety of ways in this country, notwithstanding the world-war conditions, demand that an Act so sweeping and arbitrary in its provisions and therefore repugnant to the genius and traditions of British rule and legislation should be repealed. It is so repugnant for this reason that it sins against the very first and basic principle of British legislation, whether in India or elsewhere, namely, that while according to that principle "Every thing is lawful save what is prohibited," this Press Act reverses the position and practically enacts that "nothing is lawful save what is permitted." In effect it permits nothing but prohibits everything by way of criticism in the Press, even criticism of an innocent and approved character.

The council of the Association therefore pray that Act I of 1910 be repealed.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
D. E. WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
C. H. SETALVAD,
N. M. SAMARTH,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay, Presidency Association
Bombay, July. 22.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST THE "SINDHI."

PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY ORDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 21.

Mr. Naraindas Motaram, retired Deputy Collector and Municipal Councillor of the Shikarpur Municipality of which his bother Rao Bahdur Assardas Motaram, retired Deputy Collector, is the President, has filed a defamation case against the editor and publisher of the "Sindhi," a bi-weekly paper of Sukkur, in the court of the City Magistrate of Shikarpur in connection with the publication of allegations in the paper against the two brothers relating to the alleged closing of a certain public road, regarding which a deputation of Sethias and grain merchants was reported to have recently waited upon the Collector of Sukkur. The City Magistrate has ordered a preliminary inquiry.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

PERMISSION TO 20 GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 23.

Prmission hase been given to twenty Government officers in the United Provinces to apply for commissions in the Indian Army Rerserve of Officers. These include seven Civil Service, eight Police, two Public Works two Forest, and one Educational Service officers.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Willingdon left for Poona y yesterday's Poona mail.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla has sanctioned a scheme of pension on a liberal scale for the benefit of the servants in his State.

The next meeting of the C. P. Legislative Council will be held on the 16th August and subsequent days when the Medical Registration and Land Alienation Bills and the Provincial Budget will come up for discussion.

Sir George Barnes and Mr. Low were at Delhi on the 20th of July and visited the site of the new city.

Mr. Connolly, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue was at Delhi on the 20th and 22nd of July.

Mr. Phirozsha Bomanjee Petit is a candidate from the Fort (A) Ward for the Municipal Bye-Election for the vacancy caused by the sad death of Mr. Gamadia. He was a member of the Corporation from 1904 to 1910.

The Hon. U. Bah Too has been re-elected by the non-official members of the Burma Legislative Council as their representative in the Imperial Legislative Council.

HONOURED BY TWO NATIONS.

A BRITISH SERGEANT'S HEROISM.

A V. C. hero in Sergeant S. W. Holmes has recently been on a visit to Bombay from Ahmednagar, where he is at present stationed.

Sergeant Holmes was called up from the reserve on the outbreak of war and joined the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. His regiment was one of the first to go over to France, landing there on August 16th 1914. At Le Cateau he carried a wounded comrade out of the trenches under very heavy fire. He then returned and moved an eighteen-

SERGEANT S. W. HOLMES V. C., M. M.

pounder quick-firer out of the enemy's reach, which gun was eventually restored to the British artillery. This was done without receiving a wound, despite the fact that the heroic soldier's coat was practically riddled with bullets. For this Sergeant Holmes was awarded the V. C. and the French Military Medal, the latter being the French equivalent of the V. C. A few months later Sergeant Holmes was severely wounded participating in a charge, and on convalescence was drafted to India for garrison duty at the Prisoners' Camp Ahmednagar.

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE.

THIRD SESSION AT LUCKNOW.

It has been decided to hold the third Session of the All-India Hindu Conference at Lucknow during the month of December and a public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow has been call at Kaiser Bagh Baradari, for Sunday, the 6th August to form a reception committee.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A MAMMOTH PROGRAMME.

"The Scamps" who are paying a very welcome flying visit to Bombay on their way to China, opened at the Excelsior last night to a crowded audience, which seemed to appreciate their merry-making as greatly as ever. The Company, themselves, were in excellent form and were none the worse for their monsoon trip to Karachi. In addition to "The Scanps," "Charlotta," Brull and Helmsley, Georgie Devoe, Torkeld, and Harry Grey are all still appearing at the Excelsior, the whole constituting a mammoth programme of a kind not often seen in Bombay.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. P. Douglas, Royal Scots.
Lieut. W. E. Dyde, Artillery.
Lieut. R. E. Roller, Artillery.
Lieut. C. Fowkes, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. J. O. Later, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut. L. T. Lenard, Worcesters.
Lieut. H. Owen, East Kents.
Lieut. H. Peckham, Middlesex.
Lieut. R. M. Rowlett, Medicals.
Lieut. E. Russel, Sherwoods.
Lieut. R. F. Salt, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. C. E. Sutcliffe, West Ridings.
Lieut. H. E. Wooley, West Yorks.
Lieut. W. W. Wright, York and Lancasters,
Second-Lieut. S. E. Banwell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. G. Barnett, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Brown, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Club, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Darlington, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. D. F. Davis, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. S. de Redder, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. A. J. de Vall, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. Downs, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Drake, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. A. Dymond, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Edlington, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Elliott, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. T. G. Evans, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. N. Fagan Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. H. Forres, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut. L. H. Gillson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. H. le G. Kensington, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Knox, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. P. M. Lindesay, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Lucas, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. G. H. F. Lushington, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. C. K. Macauley, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. D. McLaren, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Mallarieu, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. J. Martin, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Mason, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. J. E. B. Maunsell, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. N. F. Perris, Londons.
Second-Lieut. P. B. P. Robinson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. F. W. A. Salmon, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Sanster, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. S. W. Shippard, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. T. B. Simpson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. V. R. Smith, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Smith, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. S. T. Stephens, Devons.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Stephenson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Sutthery, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. S. E. Sykes, Duke of Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut. T. A. Turner, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. le C. Utterton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Wackrill, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. H. A. Walsh, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Webb, Essex.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Wilcockson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. E. O. S. Wiley, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Wilson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. Wilson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. E. V. Winkworth, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. T. E. Woods, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J. N. Wreford-Brown, Essex.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

The following is the final list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, to-morrow:—

BILLS.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bill No. IV of 1916)—Second Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bill No. III of 1916)—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bill No. II of 1916)—First Reading.

Under sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Rules for the conduct of Legislative Business, notice has been received of the following amendment:—Bill No. III of 1916 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878) as introduced:—From the Honourable Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel:—Clause 2—"That clause 2 be deleted."

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions by Sardar Dulabawa Raisinghji, Thakor of Kerwada—

1. That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to extend the privilege to the Talukdars of Gujarat of electing a member to represent their interest on the District and Taluka Local Boards.

2. That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to extend the privilege to the Sardars of Gujarat to elect one member for a seat on the District and Taluka Local Boards of their respective districts.

Resolutions by Mr. R. P. Paranjpye—

3. That this Council recommends that Government be pleased to withdraw the recent circular to the head masters of all recognised schools restricting their discretion in making admissions to their schools.

4. That this Council recommends that Government be pleased to represent to the Government of India that the rules regarding the use of text-books in recognized schools have been found unsatisfactory in working and require modification on the following lines:

(1) Head Masters should be allowed full discretion in selecting text-books, the Educational Department having a veto which should be exercised only on general, moral and political grounds and should state the objections against any book in detail.

(2) As regards the suitability of a book from the Educational point of view the Department should have the power of making recommendations only.

Resolutions by Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya—

5. That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of the vernacular final, as also the vernacular IVth standard (which qualifies for admission to English schools) examinations being held every year in March or April instead of in September or October.

Resolutions by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas—

6. That it be recommended to his Excellency the Governor in Council that elective franchise be granted to the Municipality of Rohri in the District of Sukkur in the Province of Sind.

7. That it be recommended to his Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint an industrial expert for the purpose of making a thorough survey of the industrial possibilities of the Province of Sind with a view to revive the industries of Sind and develop new ones.

Resolution by Mr. V. J. Patel—

8. That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take immediate steps to remove the existing restrictions which debar Indians duly qualified in England from holding the posts of Principal and Professors of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

Resolution by Mr. G. M. Bhurgri—

9. That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to issue orders that the Settlement Officer's report be made available to the people concerned before or at least along with the notices inviting objections are issued.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Election of six members of the Finance Committee by the non-official Additional Members of the Legislative Council.

DEATH OF MR. M. S. TATA.

Mr. Muncherji Shapurji Tata, a well-known merchant of the motussil and abkari contractor of the Dharampore State, died at Billimora on Saturday last at the advanced age, of 75. The deceased gentleman was a trustee of the Billimora Parsi Punchayat funds and he gave away nearly Rs. one lakh in charity. Chief among his public benefactions in Billimora was the "Tata Bag" and only about six months ago Prince Jaisngrao of Baroda performed the opening ceremony of the "Muncherji and Ruttonji Tata Billimora High School." The deceased gentleman and his brother Mr. Ruttonji Shapurji Tata gave away over Rs. 60,000 for this school. Most of the public institutions at Billimora were closed on Saturday out of respect for the memory of the deceased gentleman.

BRITAIN'S GIGANTIC NAVAL WORK.

REUTER'S REPRESENTATIVE SEES SOMETHING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDN, July 22.

Reuter's special representative has visited munitions and shipbuilding centres and naval bases in the United Kingdom and witnessed the gigantic work Britain is performing in the Allied cause.

For instance he steamed the whole morning along a river through a famous shipbuilding centre. Both banks were lined with warships and merchantmen of all sizes and kinds all being constructed at double the rate previously regarded as possible.

Warships' dimensions speed and gunpower must not be hinted at and no description can be given of mysterious vessels hidden behind canvas screens.

He saw also most of the ships damaged in the Battle of Jutland, Including the Warspite, which the Germans claim to have sunk, repaired and ready for sea.

AMERICA'S NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Senate has adopted the Naval Appropriation Bill. It provides for a three years' construction programme including four Dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers to be built immediately.

The Bill provides for an expenditure of 315,800,000 dollars in the first year, being 45,800,000 more than in the Bill passed by the House of Representatives.

SALVATION ARMY NOTABILITIES MARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 22.

General Booth has solemnised a marriage between Major Hugh Sladen and Captain Motee Booth-Tucker, the daughter of Commissioner Booth-Tucker. A number of Indian members of the Salvation Army were present.

SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS.

SUBMARINES TO BE ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
STOCKHOLM, July 23.

It is announced that submarines entering territorial waters are liable to be attacked by Swedish armed forces without warning.

SWEDO-GERMAN TRADE BEING HAMPERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 23.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

It has recently been reported that the Russian navy is seriously hampering the Swedo-German trade.

An American drug trade organ reports recent shipment of half a ton of toluol for Sweden. It is assumed that it is destined for Germany.

MEMBERS OF NEW ARMY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.

A New Army Council has been formed with Mr. Lloyd George as president and Lord Derby Vice-President. The other members are Generals William Robertson Cowans Macready, David Henderson von Donov and Robert Whigham and H. W. Forster.

AN UNUSUAL MEETING OF THE CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet this morning. This is unusual. It is presumed that the meeting was to choose commissioners to define the scope of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles enquiries, also to secure a final agreement as to the terms of the Irish Bill.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING FAVOURABLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 22.

Negotiations are proceeding favourably with Mexico for the appointment of a joint commission to settle border differences.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.

The British steamers Grangemoor and Karma have been sunk in the Mediterranean. The crews were saved. The British steamer Yzer has been sunk.

TRADING BLACK LIST.

ENQUIRIES ABOUT AMERICAN FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, July 22.

After a Cabinet conference the State Department has instructed the Ambassador in London to ascertain what American businessmen have been placed on the black list and to enquire the reason.

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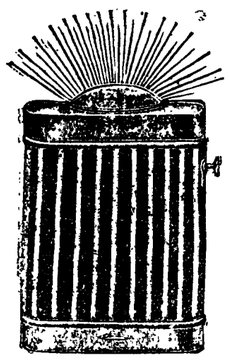

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REGISTRATION FEES UNDER INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

REDUCED FEES FOR FILING DOCUMENTS AND ALLOTMENT RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22

The Government of India have issued the following resolution:—

Representations have been received by the Government of India to the effect that the fees, prescribed under the Indian Companies Act 7 of 1913, for filing documents and for registration of companies having share capital, compared unfavourably with those levied under the English Law and the question of the reduction of these fees has accordingly been under consideration.

The registration fees chargeable in India are as follows:—(1) For the registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000 a fee of Rs. 40. (2) For the registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 20,000 the above fee of Rs. 40 with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital (that is to say) for every Rs. 10,000 of nominal share capital or part of Rs. 10,000 after the first Rs. 20.000 upto Rs. 50,000 Rs. 20; for every Rs. 10,000 of the nominal share capital or part of Rs. 10,000, after the first Rs. 50.000 up to Rs. 10,000.000, Rs. 5; for every Rs. 10.000 of nominal share capital or part of Rs. 10,000, after the first Rs. 10,00,000, Re. 1.

In England the following fees are levied:—(1) For the registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed £2,000, £2. For the registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds £2,000 the following fees regulated according to the amount of nominal share capital, (that is to say) for every £1,000 of nominal share capital or part £1.000 up to £5,000, £1; for every £1,000 of nominal share capital or part of £1,000 after the first £5,000 up to £10,000, 5 shillings; for every £1,000 of nominal share capital or part of £1,000, after the first £100,000, 1 shilling.

A maximum limit of Rs. 1,000 in India and of £50 in England has been fixed for such fees.

It will thus be seen that the Indian scale if the registration alone is taken into consideration is, approximately double the English scale except in respect of the maximum limit, where the proportion is somewhat less. This fact has no doubt given rise to the impression that the Indian companies were more heavily taxed than in England. This, however, is very far from being the case. In England a stam duty 5s. per cent. is levied on the nominal share capital of all companies having a share capital, while no corresponding duty is levied in India. It may be convenient to compare the amounts payable by an English company with a capital of £5,000 with those payable by an Indian company with a corresponding capital of Rs. 75,000. The English company pays an *ad valorem* registration fee of £ 5, stamp duty on share capital at 5 shilling per cent. £12.10 shillings; stamp duty memo, and articles of association 10 shilling each. £1; total £18-10 shillings or rupees 277-8-0.

The Indian companies pay an *ad valorem* fee of Rs. 115, stamp duty on memo and articles of association Rs. 40, total Rs. 155. For companies with a larger share capital the proportional difference will be even greater.

The Government of India accordingly consider that the registration fees do not call for any reduction. The fee for filing documents at present charged in India is Rs. 5 and in England five shillings. The Government of India consider that the Indian rate is high and they are pleased to reduce the rate to Rs. 3 in the case of all documents other than the memorandum or abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed by the liquidator in a winding up.

In the case of returns of allotments prescribed under section 104 of the Indian Company Act 1913 forms 6 and 7, (published with notification No. 10271 C, dated the 28th March 1914) the Government of India is also pleased further to reduce the rates to one per cent in the case in which the aggregate paid-up value of the shares allotted does not exceed Rs. 100. These reductions have been seperately notified.

LAW COURSE IN MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

MATTER REFERRED TO FACULTY OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

At the adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Madras University presided over by Sir Sivaswami Iyer, the new Vice-Chancellor, the question reverting to the old two years' law course from the present course of three years was discussed at great length, having been moved by Mr. A. Subramania Iyer, Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College. It was opposed by Mr. Arthur Davies, Principal of the Law College, but it was eventually decided to refer the question to the Faculty of Law so as to revise the curriculum of studies and bring the course to the original two years. The Senate also by a majority decided to hold the law examinations half-yearly.

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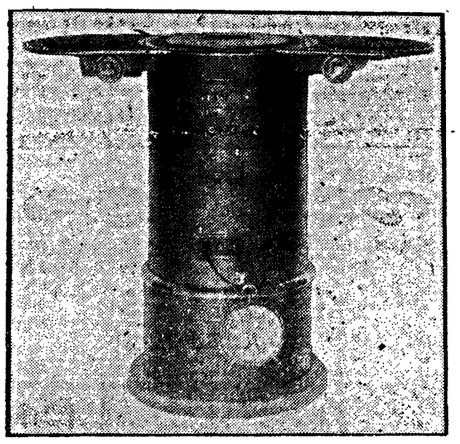

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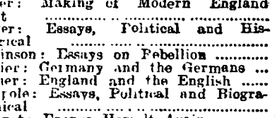

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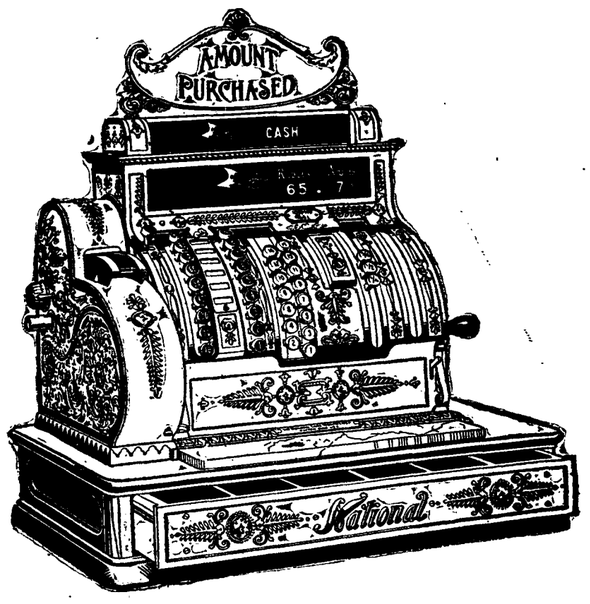

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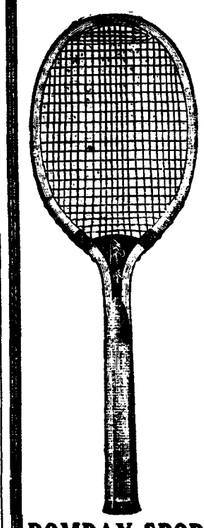

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